

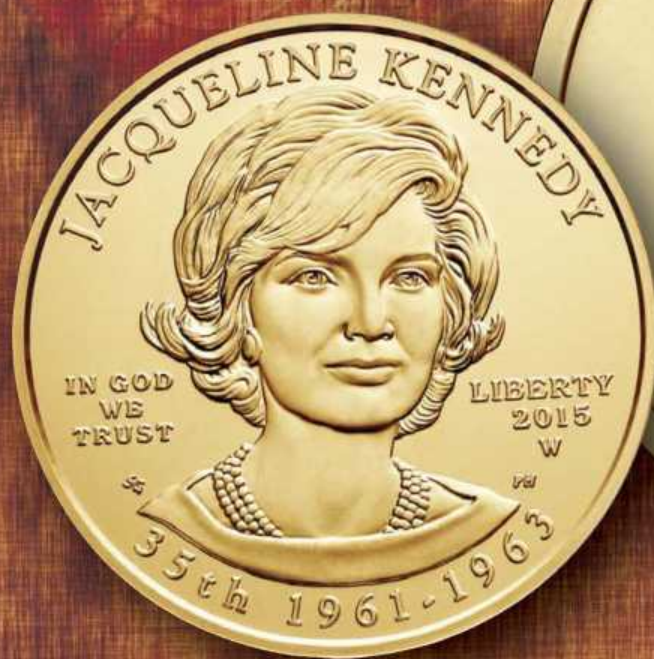
GEORGE WASHINGTON'S LODGER CENTS



COINage

A Magazine for Coin Collectors | SEPTEMBER 2015

JFK & JACKIE



COMMEMORATING CAMELOT

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**GENDER TENDER:
WOMEN ON \$10s**



SPECIAL MEMBER PRODUCT RELEASE ANNOUNCEMENT

Royal Canadian Mint - Birds of Prey Series 2015 \$5 Silver Great Horned Owl




Universal Coin & Bullion is proud to announce the release of the fourth and final coin in the popular 99.99% pure silver Royal Canadian Mint Birds of Prey Series!

- ▶ Reverse features Great Horned Owl design by Canadian artist Emily Damstra
- ▶ Obverse features the effigy of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II by Susanna Blunt
- ▶ The Fourth & Final coin in the Birds of Prey Series
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COINage

September 2015 I Volume 51 I Number 9

New Kennedy Dollar Turns Heads

The president's portrait receives attention for the wrong reasons.

by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

Numismatic Nostalgia: George Washington's Lodger Cents

They were the first coins made at the Philadelphia Mint.

by Ray Levato

Tens, Anyone?

In 2020, \$10 bills will bear a woman's portrait.

by Mike Fuljenz

Presidential Dollars: John F. Kennedy

A presidency cut short made a lasting impression nonetheless.

by Ron Meyer



First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy

She brought youth and style to the White House.

by Ron Meyer

Coin Capsule: 1961

Camelot reigned and the Space Race began.

by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

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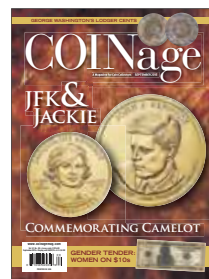
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On the Cover: New \$1 and gold coins celebrate the Kennedy era (pp. 18 and 42). 1793 large cents covered George Washington's hotel bills (p. 14). The Mint plans to release \$10 bills with the portrait of an American woman (p. 18). (Photos courtesy US Mint, PCGS)



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Retail (Estimated)	Special
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500.00	274.95
1,000.00	525.00
2,500.00	1,250.00



PLAN F: WALKING LIBERTY AND/OR FRANKLIN 50¢ CHOICE/GEM B.U. MS-63+ (INCLUDES F.B.L. FRANKLINS)

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Retail (Estimated)	Special
\$100.00	\$59.95
200.00	114.95
300.00	165.00
500.00	274.95
1,000.00	525.00
2,500.00	1,250.00



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Retail (Estimated)	Special
\$100.00	\$59.95
200.00	114.95
300.00	165.00
500.00	274.95
1,000.00	525.00
2,500.00	1,250.00



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Retail (Estimated)	Special
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1,000.00	395.00
2,000.00	750.00
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59P 59D 60P 60D 61P 61D 62P 62D 63P
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04PT1 10P 10D 11P 11D 12P 12D 13P 13D

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"My Two Cents' Worth"

by Ed Reiter



TENSION OVER TENS

Some people won't take "Yes" for an answer.

That's the impression I got from public and press reaction to the U.S. Treasury's plan to place a woman's portrait on the \$10 bill starting in 2020.

Activists had spent months rallying support for use of a woman's likeness on U.S. paper money, which has been the exclusive province of men for more than a century. Initially, their apparent goal was simply to win a place for a real-life American woman on any current Federal Reserve Note. As they organized and mobilized, however, they narrowed their focus to the \$20 bill.

The group coordinating the movement even named itself "Women on 20s."

It was widely assumed that the group's main reason for targeting the \$20 was because it is the only bill disgorged by ATM machines and therefore has great visibility.

As time went by, however, the campaign took on a more negative tone. Instead of pressing just to get a woman on the \$20 bill, many of the activists started pushing aggressively to get Andrew Jackson off the bill.

In what I have described previously as a smear campaign, they began throwing stink bombs that made Jackson sound more like one of the FBI's "10 Most Wanted" than one of our 10 greatest presidents.

In particular, they decried his role in the federally ordered relocation of Indian tribes from several Southeastern states to territory west of the Mississippi River. They also deplored the fact that he was a slave owner and said this made him unsuitable for a place of honor on U.S. currency.

The problem is, they plucked Jackson out of historical context—the 1820s and '30s, when he was a force in American politics—and judged him by the standards set by society today. During this nation's formative years, Indians were relegated to second-class status and slaves were regarded as their white masters' property.

George Washington and Thomas Jefferson also were slave owners, but there has been no similar campaign to ostracize them and remove them from our money.

One way or another, the portrait of a woman—someone yet to be selected—will grace our paper money by 2020. This is a tremendous victory for supporters of equal rights. But you wouldn't know it from their reaction.

Comments criticizing the Treasury's decision soon filled the Women on 20s page on Facebook. Among them:

"Women ask to be on the \$20, so we get offered the \$10. Never, never give a woman what she asks for."

"This feels like a slap in the face."

"Placing a woman on a bill with Alexander Hamilton makes the same sexist statement that our currency has made all along—that a woman cannot be independent or important without a man."

The last comment misrepresented the Treasury's plan. It intends to issue two separate \$10 bills—one with the current occupant, Alexander Hamilton, and one with a woman—rather than use both portraits on the same bill.

The *New York Times* Editorial Board made the same mistake in an opinion piece urging Hamilton's retention on the \$10—where it said he would appear "alongside" the woman—and Jackson's exile from the \$20.

Jackson, it said, "was a slave owner whose decisions annihilated American Indian tribes of the Southeast." Hundreds died along what now is called the "Trail of Tears"—but probably far fewer than the 4,000 usually claimed, and the tribes' survival today is living proof that they were not "annihilated."

"Jackson is in the history books," the *Times* concluded, "but there's no reason to keep him in our wallets."

Except, perhaps, his unmentioned roles as a military hero in the War of 1812, a strong and principled leader, a true man of the people and a son of the South who nonetheless stood firm against states' rights.

The activists actually scored two "victories." A woman will appear at last on U.S. paper money. And though Andrew Jackson might keep his place on the \$20, the activists' overzealous efforts have besmirched his reputation, perhaps beyond repair.

The highly dubious means surely don't justify such a regrettable end. ☹

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New KENNEDY DOLLAR Turns Heads

The President's Portrait Receives Attention for the Wrong Reasons

by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

While the growing gallery of Presidential \$1 Coins has largely gone unnoticed by most Americans over the last few years, one new entry in the still-evolving series—the 2015 John F. Kennedy dollar—has been making waves.

Designed by respected sculptor-engraver Don Everhart of the U.S. Mint staff, the poignant Kennedy dollar delivers a jarring representation of the president, a man often depicted as a youthful, vibrant figure.

On the 2015 dollar, Kennedy appears to be deeply contemplative, looking down toward the words IN GOD around the 8 o'clock portion of the obverse rim. A morose facial expression and lines near Kennedy's eyes, mouth, and neck appear to add several years of stress and burden to a man who never aged beyond 46.

In some respects, the arresting design might help instill a much-needed burst of interest in the presidential dollar series, a program that has enjoyed little success since debuting in 2007—at a time when the 50 State Quarters program was still enticing millions of Americans to check their change.

While 2015 marks the next-to-last year for the series, the brass-nickel-manganese presidential dollar coins have largely been out of the public eye since at least 2012, when circulation production of the coins ceased.



Don Everhart's design for the JFK dollar is largely inspired by Kennedy's presidential portrait, commissioned by Jacqueline Kennedy and completed by famous artist Aaron Shikler in 1970.

That means Americans cannot simply go to their nearest bank to get their hands on the 2015 Kennedy dollar in the manner that millions did in March 1964, when the brand-new silver JFK half dollar hit circulation as a shining tribute to the recently slain president.

Instead of venturing out to the bank or checking pocket change for new Kennedy dollars, Americans—collectors and non-collectors alike—must purchase them from the U.S. Mint or a coin dealer—and pay a premium either way.

An advertisement unveiled in June by one coin dealer offered rolls of Kennedy presidential dollars under this striking headline: “JFK As You Have Never Seen Him Before.”

Prospective buyers were told that the first 1,000 customers responding to the ad would receive a free 2015 Kennedy half dollar.



1964 Proof Kennedy half dollars made early in the year feature stronger hairlines than Jacqueline Kennedy had liked, so the hair was softened.



The obverse design of the John F. Kennedy Presidential \$1 coin features a downcast Kennedy looking down toward the rim around the words “IN GOD” of the motto “IN GOD WE TRUST.” The JFK Dollar features the usual reverse, with the Statue of Liberty holding her torch.

Since its introduction in 1964, the JFK half dollar has featured a left-facing bust portrait of the slain president. This portrait, which was designed by former Mint chief engraver Gilroy Roberts, has imparted in the collective consciousness an image of the fallen president with which many Americans—and certainly most U.S. coin collectors—have long grown familiar.

That makes the new \$1 coin design even more jarring.

FOR ALL THE INTRIGUE and discussion about the design of the new JFK dollar, what’s important to bear in mind is that it visually stands apart from the other Presidential \$1 Coins in a profound way. This is most fitting, those who like it say, for Kennedy’s legacy certainly differs dramatically from that of most other U.S. presidents.

He faced a troubling array of domestic and foreign crises during his brief 1,036 days in office, and many details of his presidency, as well as his intimate personal life, were on full display before a gawking public.

While presidents in recent years have become pop stars and inspirations for endless tabloid fodder, John F. Kennedy was something of a pioneer—the first president to reach the public effectively through the visual medium of television.

His mastery of the new medium was especially apparent when the Democratic Massachusetts senator squared off against his Republican opponent, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, in the very first nationally televised presidential debate on Sept. 26, 1960.

Kennedy and his stylish wife Jacqueline were young and attractive, and many Americans saw them as glamorous. JFK, who kept his health problems and marital issues hidden from the public, radiated vigor and charisma.

This glowing aura has been depicted on film and television, in countless books and magazines and certainly on coins and medals—particularly the half dollar, which for more than half a century has shown the smiling profile of a lively President Kennedy.

Given this aura, a coin that depicts a much more thoughtful image of JFK is,

not surprisingly, startling for some—especially for generations of Americans who are not accustomed to seeing Kennedy presented in such a solemn light.

Interestingly, one of the most famous images of Kennedy, his presidential portrait, shows him as a contemplative figure, with his head downcast and arms crossed. It is an image that largely inspired Everhart’s design on the JFK dollar.

Everhart’s design is one of five different JFK portraits that the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee considered during a meeting on March 10, 2014. The committee, believing one design made the president look too young and another too heavysset, settled on the reflective image for the new dollar coin.

During that March meeting, CCAC member Thomas Uram observed that the image of Kennedy looking down “is very unusual,” and went on to say: “I think that if you consider the whole Kennedy era and so forth, this might ... bring back some of those thoughts of the concern of the missile crisis and the different things that [Kennedy] had to deal with.”

Uram concluded that the Kennedy image could “break from some of the images that we do have that are continually straight on.”

CCAC member Erik Jansen remarked during that same discussion that the depiction of Kennedy looking down serves as “an acknowledgment of his assassination ... and that portrait kind of reflects that loss to me.”

Heidi Wastweet, an American coin designer and medalist, also sat in the meeting as a CCAC member and expressed the positive change of heart she felt as she gazed at the downcast image of JFK.

“When I first saw [the design], I didn’t like it,” she said. “I thought that our president should look strong and chin up. But then, the more I look at it, I’m actually changing my mind. Because, after all, Kennedy was human, and this shows his ultimate mortality—and why do we want to portray all of our presidents as heroic and unattainable like gods?”

“They’re not—they are human, and I’m touched by this being different. The more I look at it, the more I like it.”

Hobbyists’ Reactions

It’s fair to say that opinions on the new JFK dollar are varied, especially among typical coin collectors “on the street”—or the Internet. Perusing some of the forums on CoinTalk.com, a popular online numismatic community, one would find an array of opinions, some giving a thumbs-up to the design, others less than enthusiastic.

“I don’t really dislike the design, but it seems strange to have one coin with a design that is so different than all the others in the series,” said a hobbyist going by

the screen name Kirkuleez. "I would have preferred the design closer to the others in the series purely for consistency."

Another coin collector, going by the handle Tommyc03, wrote: "I did not like or dislike the design, but ... I also thought this was a contemplative moment."

The collector went on to say: "[Kennedy] had much on his plate in his short tenure, including the [Cuban] Missile Crisis, his generals wanting to go to war in Southeast Asia, discrimination in the South, etc. If anything, I thought it was appropriate for a serious president during serious times."

Blunter words came from Rooman9, who said: "There really was no explanation to why the design was so different than the rest. Some people have said it's because he was assassinated; Mr. Lincoln was as well, and he didn't get different treatment [on his dollar coin]."

"I personally don't like the Presidential dollar series; they have nothing that really makes them stand out, just like most of our modern coinage. There's a reason I don't collect anything modern."

Better-known figures in the numismatic community expressed generally supportive feelings about the JFK dollar's design.

Mike Fuljenz, founder of Universal Coin & Bullion in Beaumont, Texas, is no stranger to the decisions that go on in the coin-designing arena. Not only has he served as a trusted adviser to the United States Mint, but he also was a design consultant for the Royal Canadian Mint's 2013 Pronghorn Antelope silver bullion coin.

The award-winning author and rare coin expert holds Everhart in high regard, and believes the coin is a fitting tribute to the fallen president.

He explains in detail why.

"One of the things I always tell people," Fuljenz said, "is, we have an initial thought when something is brought up. Then you take a deep breath and weigh things with pros and cons."

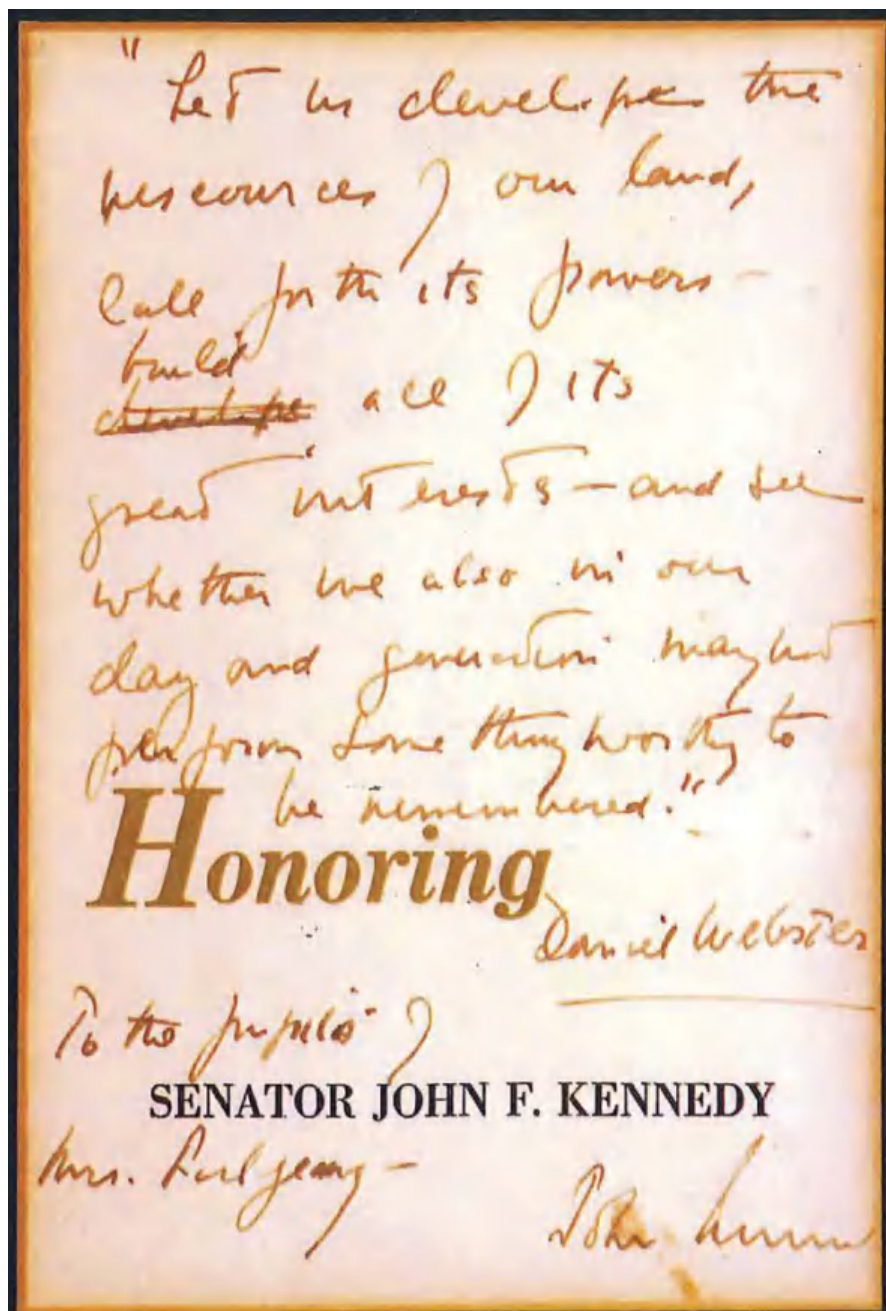
"Initially, it seems the design doesn't fit with many of the other designs, even Everhart's Harry Truman design on that dollar coin."

Fuljenz then cited Kennedy's presidential portrait, which depicts the president crossing his arms and bowing his head as if in deep contemplation.

Jacqueline Kennedy commissioned artist Aaron Shikler to paint the portrait, which, following in the tradition of other presidential portraits that were created after the subjects had left the Oval Office, was painted in 1970, seven years after the JFK assassination.

In a May 1981 *People* magazine article, Shikler recalled that the former first lady gave him direct instructions on how to paint the portrait of her fallen husband.

"I don't want him to look the way everybody else makes him look, with bags



This note by John F. Kennedy was written on a presidential campaign banquet menu for Mike Fuljenz's mom, a schoolteacher, in 1959. Kennedy, paraphrasing Daniel Webster, wrote "Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers—build all of its great interests—and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered."

under his eyes and that penetrating gaze. I'm tired of that image," Shikler said she told him.

According to Shikler, he was inspired by an image of the president's brother, Ted Kennedy, grieving at the funeral with his arms crossed and his head bowed down. It was that image, preliminarily sketched by Shikler, that the former first lady chose to represent her husband in the final portrait.

"Jackie chose that look, which also doesn't fit with the other presidential portraits," Fuljenz reminded us.

"Don't forget, Jackie also weighed in on the appearance of the Kennedy half dollar," he added, referring to the revision of JFK's hair on the half dollar after Mrs. Kennedy objected to the original design. The modification resulted in what collectors now refer to as the "accented hair" variety, which shows stronger hair lines on early 1964 proof half dollars.

"I think Everhart captured what Jackie would have liked, given the design of the presidential portrait," Fuljenz observed.

He went one step further and said he believes even the president himself would

COURTESY MIKE FULJENZ



The Citizen's Coin Advisory Committee had a number of different JFK dollar designs to choose from, including these.

have approved of his appearance on the dollar coin.

Fuljenz even has "proof" to back his assertion.

He told a story about a meeting his parents had with the Kennedys in 1959 during an important pre-campaign stop in Lake Charles, Louisiana. Fuljenz's father, a prominent attorney, and his mother, a history teacher, were in attendance at a banquet held by JFK's political supporters and had the opportunity to interact with the Kennedys.

Fuljenz's mom asked then-Senator Kennedy to write something inspirational for her pupils on the back of the banquet menu.

"Kennedy quoted Daniel Webster," Fuljenz said, speaking of the pre-Civil War Massachusetts senator about whom Kennedy wrote in his 1955 Pulitzer Prize-winning biographical collection *Profiles in Courage*.

"Kennedy wrote this Webster quote: 'Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers—build all of its great interests—and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.'"

"When Kennedy was writing 'build all of its great interests,' he had originally used the word 'develop' instead of 'build.' My mom told me that Jackie leaned over and politely suggested a correction to the word 'build.' Jack quickly crossed

through 'develop,' wrote 'build' above and continued."

That menu, containing JFK's handwritten message of encouragement, hangs proudly in the Fuljenz home today.

Referring to the interaction between the Kennedys during that intimate moment his parents enjoyed at the banquet, Fuljenz thinks the future president must have trusted his wife's judgment.

"In just the way Jack deferred to Jackie while writing that quote for my Mom," he said, "I believe he would have also approved of her taste in matters regarding artistic renderings that would later capture his likeness."

Relating this back to the presidential portrait the former first lady later chose, Fuljenz said he has every reason to believe the president would have approved of the similar design depicting him on the dollar coin today.

"I therefore say that I stand behind the Kennedy dollar design," Fuljenz concluded.

A 'Thoughtful Image'

Donald Scarinci was directly involved with the decision-making process behind the Kennedy dollar design. Scarinci, a member of the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee, is the only CCAC member to have attended meetings for every Presidential \$1 Coin since the inception of the series in 2007. He also recently authored a

book titled *Coin of the Year: Celebrating Three Decades of the Best in Coin Design and Craftsmanship*.

Scarinci said he and his colleagues on the CCAC gave special consideration to the Kennedy dollar design, and that everybody who attended meetings about the coin was well prepared, having done plenty of research on the matter before discussing what the JFK piece should look like.

"There was always strong opinion from all the members, and everybody listens to each other," he said. "At the end of the day, these coins are handheld works of art that will be around long after we turn to dust."

Scarinci confirmed the inspiration for the JFK coin.

"It is based largely off the presidential portrait," he said. "The bust of JFK is a thoughtful image of a thoughtful president who, when he was in office, the entire future of our planet was at stake. He was also a wartime president, like FDR and Abraham Lincoln, and faced global crisis."

"We wanted a depiction of JFK similar to those of other thoughtful presidents. We feel that we've done justice to the image of the president that Jackie Kennedy chose for the presidential portrait she commissioned."

The CCAC member, who is also an attorney in New Jersey, is not only an

continued on page 23

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25¢ STD W.M. (1867-91)	40.00	59.00
25¢ BARBER (1892-12)	27.00	52.00
25¢ S.L. T1 (1917)	79.00	109.00
25¢ S.L. T2 (1925-30)	11.00	29.00
50¢ CAP BUST (1807-36)	85.00	145.00
50¢ BUST R.E. (1836-39)	119.00	190.00
50¢ STD N.M. (1839-66)	80.00	120.00
50¢ STD A/R (1853)	99.00	240.00
50¢ STD ARRS (1854-55)	90.00	140.00
50¢ STD W.M. (1866-91)	75.00	130.00
50¢ BARBER (1892-1915)	110.00	185.00
\$1 STD N.M. (1840-66)	390.00	535.00
\$1 STD W.M. (1867-73)	395.00	529.00
\$1 TRADE (1873-85)	155.00	260.00

**COMMEMORATIVE
HALF DOLLARS**

Choice B.U.



Albany	279.00
Arkansas	109.00
Boone	119.00
Bay Bridge	169.00
Calif. Jubilee	219.00
Columbian Expo (1893)	29.00
Connecticut	260.00
Delaware	260.00
Grant	135.00
Huegenot	135.00
Lexington	105.00
Maine	160.00
Oregon Type	159.00
Pilgrim Type (1920)	99.00
Rhode Island	99.00
San Diego Type (1935-S)	99.00
Sesquicentennial	110.00
Stone Mountain	65.00
Texas Type	139.00
York	200.00

**Strictly Graded
Better Date
MORGAN & PEACE
DOLLARS**

Date	VF	XF	AU
1879-CC	295.00	719.00	\$ —
1883-S	40.00	49.00	139.00
1884-S	45.00	55.00	225.00
1885-S	49.00	60.00	119.00
1886-S	85.00	115.00	149.00
1888-S	175.00	190.00	210.00
1890-CC	105.00	139.00	219.00
1891-CC	105.00	139.00	209.00
1891-O	39.00	42.00	48.00
1892	42.00	52.00	82.00
1892-CC	279.00	479.00	699.00
1892-O	42.00	49.00	65.00
1892-S	135.00	310.00	1,500.00
1893	220.00	270.00	390.00
1893-CC	625.00	1,495.00	—
1893-O	349.00	525.00	800.00
1894-O	50.00	95.00	269.00
1894-S	109.00	189.00	479.00
1895-O	375.00	565.00	1,350.00
1895-S	895.00	1,295.00	—
1896-O	40.00	49.00	149.00
1896-S	55.00	220.00	795.00
1897-O	40.00	49.00	95.00
1901	55.00	99.00	290.00
1903-S	180.00	340.00	1,525.00
1904-S	59.00	190.00	525.00
1921 Peace	99.00	119.00	149.00
1928	319.00	369.00	399.00
1934-S	79.00	169.00	485.00

MORGAN DOLLAR

Choice Brilliant Uncirculated
Starter Groups



5 Diff Pre
1900 Ch BU*
\$ "P" Mints
\$239.00
5 Diff. Pre 21
Ch BU*
\$ "O" Mints
\$239.00
5 Diff. Pre 21 Ch BU*
\$ "S" Mints
\$269.00
3 Diff. "CC" Ch BU*
\$ Dollars **\$629.00**
20 Diff. Dates
Ch BU*
\$ Pre 21
\$979.00 / Roll

*Dates of Our Choice

FRANKLIN HALVES*

	CH AU	CH/Brilliant Uncirculated
1948	15.00	23.00
1948-D	17.00	25.00
1949	17.00	32.00
1949-D	35.00	69.00
1949-S	39.00	89.00
1950	17.00	32.00
1950-D	19.00	29.00
1951	17.00	19.00
1951-D	22.00	35.00
1951-S	22.00	29.00
1952	17.00	19.00
1952-D	17.00	19.00
1952-S	—	85.00
1953	19.00	25.00
1953-D	17.00	19.00
1953-S	—	39.00
1954	19.00	19.00
1954-D	19.00	19.00
1954-S	22.00	28.00
1955	18.00	24.00
1956	17.00	21.00
1957	17.00	21.00
1957-D	17.00	22.00
1958	15.00	19.00
1958-D	15.00	19.00
1959	15.00	19.00
1959-D	15.00	19.00
1960	15.00	19.00
1960-D	15.00	19.00
1961	15.00	18.00
1961-D	15.00	18.00
1962	14.00	18.00
1962-D	14.00	18.00
1963	11.00	15.00
1963-D	11.00	15.00

***Group of 6 Different
Silver Kennedy Halves**

CH Brilliant
Uncirculated

65, 66, 67,
68-D, 69-D and
the key date 70-D

\$39.00 Per Group



**GEORGE
WASHINGTON
SILVER
COMMEM
HALF DOLLARS**

1982-S Mint Seated Proof . . . 9.95
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Group of 4 Different

**BUST
HALVES**

Fine and Better
\$299.00

Dates of our choice



WALKING LIBERTY*



Superior
Quality!

	CH AU	CH/Brilliant Uncirculated
1941	21.00	29.00
1941-D	21.00	35.00
1941-S	29.00	79.00
1942	21.00	29.00
1942-D	23.00	42.00
1942-S	23.00	45.00
1943	21.00	29.00
1943-D	25.00	49.00
1943-S	24.00	49.00
1944	21.00	37.00
1944-D	24.00	49.00
1944-S	35.00	49.00
1945	23.00	29.00
1945-D	24.00	35.00
1945-S	35.00	49.00
1946	24.00	34.00
1946-D	42.00	55.00
1946-S	45.00	55.00
1947	24.00	49.00
1947-D	32.00	59.00

**1921 PDS (all 3)
MORGAN
DOLLARS**

Ch BU
\$135.00
Per Group



**STATUE OF
LIBERTY
COMMEMS
PROOFS**

1986-S Proof 50¢ . . . 3.50
1986-S 2 pc. Proof Set . . . 35.00



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- Coins removed from original holder are considered sold. ■ All coins guaranteed genuine.

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MON.-FRI.
10am to 5:30pm est
SAT.
10am to 3pm est



by Ray Levato

Ray Levato is a retired television newscaster who started collecting Lincoln cents at age 7 in 1955. He has a lifelong fascination with the hobby's rich history.



Numismatic Nostalgia:

George Washington's Lodger Cents

You've no doubt heard the famous phrase, "George Washington slept here."

First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen, he apparently was also first on the guest list.

The new nation's first president felt a duty to travel widely and meet its citizens. He spent so many nights in inns and private homes that it became a point of pride to say that the father of his country had occupied a particular bed for a night's lodging.



In fact, it even became the theme of a 1942 movie, "George Washington Slept Here," a comedy about the exploits of city dwellers who gave up apartment life for a house in the countryside in which Washington had supposedly slept during the American Revolution. The movie starred Jack Benny and Ann Sheridan.

But as ol' George traveled from town to town and tavern to tavern, what did he carry in his pocketbook?

It was during his first term in office, in 1791, that Congress authorized the new president to establish a mint in Philadelphia. Up to that time, most commercial transactions had involved the Spanish milled dollar, the English pound sterling and other European coins. There also were numerous Colonial silver coins, coppers and tokens.

Bartering goods for services was common. And even tobacco, which was readily grown, was an accepted form of payment in the American colonies.

THE FIRST U.S. COINS made at the new mint—cents and half cents dated 1793—had the intended effect of giving ordinary peo-

ple a means of using real money for transactions at a time when hard cash was hard to come by.

The first of the 1793 one-cent pieces bore what is known as a Flowing Hair obverse design, with Lady Liberty looking like a frightened woman badly in need of a permanent. Her hair looked as if she had gotten caught in a windstorm, or had just stuck a finger in a light socket (which, of course, wouldn't have been possible at that time). No wonder people clamored for a new design.

Later varieties showed her with tamer locks and a cap, the symbol of freedom, and a ribbon headband with the word "Liberty" around her long, curly hair.

The first reverse design proved unpopular, as well. It showed a link of interlocking chains meant to represent the unity of the 13 original colonies. Many viewed it instead as a symbol of slavery—a sign that the fledgling nation hadn't yet broken free from dependence on Mother England. The chain design was quickly replaced by a simple wreath.

PUBLIC DOMAIN



▲ Many inns and private homes could boast that the nation's first president had stayed there.

► The 1793 large cent was the only U.S. coin struck to be with three different major designs during the same year: the Chain, Wreath and Liberty Cap.

The U.S. Mint produced large cents of every date from 1793 to 1857 with the exception of 1815.

But, by the middle of the 19th century, Americans apparently had grown tired of carrying around the cumbersome “large cents” (they were bigger than a modern quarter and heavier than a half dollar). In 1857, the Mint started producing the small cents we are familiar with today.

They say you should buy the best coin you can afford. In the case of large cents—especially early-date varieties—you might have to open up your wallet a bit to get a really nice coin.

A very well worn 1795 Liberty Cap cent in good condition, with the date and LIBERTY showing but almost no detail in the hair and face, can easily set you back about \$300.

But acquiring a decent-quality late-date large cent is surprisingly affordable. Some of these would cost you less than a fancy dinner out on the town.

OWNING ONE OF these old coppers is a must for any serious collector, but attempting a complete set is quite a challenge, as there are a ridiculous number of varieties resulting from the hand tools that were used to create the dies back then.

My U.S. type set album has spaces for four different large cents:

- Draped Bust (1796-1807)
- Classic Head (808-1814)
- Coronet (1816-1839)
- Coronet Braided Hair (1840-1857)

No provision is made for large cents dated prior to 1796—presumably because their rarity and value make it financially impractical for hobbyists of ordinary means to collect them.

Large cents circulated mainly in the Northern states—as far west as Michigan and Illinois and as far south as Virginia. So you see, it is possible that “Washington slept here” and left behind one or more of these coins as a thank you or token of his appreciation.

By the way, we can thank the influence of Thomas Jefferson for the new nation's adoption of a decimal money system with 100 cents to the dollar.

One cent must have had real purchasing power in Early America, or why else would the Founding Fathers also have authorized a half cent?

Historical records indicate that a loaf of bread in 1800 might have cost one-and-a-half cents, or maybe two cents. Records from Colonial Virginia show a typical day's wages for unskilled labor ranged between 20 and 30 cents.

Noted collector and author Scott A. Travers—in the foreword to *The New York Times Guide to Coin Collecting*, by COINage Senior Editor Ed Reiter—wrote: “Coins are history in your hands.” That's a simple but profound observation and one big reason why people collect coins.

I just get a kick out of holding a 220-year-old coin—even though George Washington's hands probably never touched it.

Holding history in your hands indeed! ☺



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	EF-AU	BU
\$1.00 LIB	275.	385.
2.50 IND	315.	380.
3.00	1175.	2250.
5.00 LIB	410.	460.
10.00 LIB	830.	850.
20.00 LIB	1490.	1525.

EARLY TYPE ODD DENOMINATION



SET FOR \$295.00

EARLY TYPE QUARTERS



SET FOR \$220.00

MORGAN SILVER DOLLARS

	G-VG5	F12	VF20	EF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1878 8F	77.50	84.50	91.50	108.50	123.50	221.50	300.00
1878 7F Rv 78	49.50	52.50	56.00	65.00	103.50	162.50	
1878 7F Rv 79	48.00	49.50	52.50	57.50	65.00	130.00	260.00
1878 7/8 Strg	58.50	-	-	-	-	221.50	300.00
1878 7/8 Weak	-	-	-	94.00	193.50	307.50	
1878CC	128.50	135.00	141.50	-	507.50	540.00	
1878S	45.00	49.50	51.50	56.00	59.50	77.50	95.00
1879	-	-	-	40.00	52.00	69.00	104.00
1879CC	162.50	-	381.50	-	270.00	-	-
1879CCcapped	162.50	202.50	270.00	-	-	-	-
1879D	-	-	-	51.00	60.00	-	286.50
1879S Rev 78	48.50	58.50	62.50	-	78.50	227.50	715.00
1879S Rev 79	-	-	-	-	51.50	60.00	71.50
1880	-	-	-	46.50	48.50	58.50	-
1880CC Rv 78	-	222.50	277.50	390.00	-	682.50	812.50
1880CC Rv 79	-	216.50	264.50	300.00	-	650.00	-
1880D	-	-	-	48.50	51.00	117.50	415.00
1880S	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	60.00	65.00
1881	-	-	-	43.50	48.50	58.50	-
1881CC	425.00	431.50	445.00	473.50	500.00	-	630.00
1881D	-	-	-	43.50	48.50	58.50	84.50
1881S	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	60.00	65.00
1882	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	57.50	80.00
1882CC	111.50	114.50	118.50	-	-	272.50	-
1882D	-	-	-	43.50	48.50	58.50	88.50
1882D/S	50.00	58.50	65.00	82.50	104.50	260.00	-
1882S	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	62.50	75.00
1883	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	61.50	84.50
1883CC	111.50	114.50	-	247.50	279.50	-	-
1883D	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	56.00	65.00
1883S	32.50	42.00	45.00	74.50	143.50	-	287.50
1884	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	58.50	-
1884CC	160.00	174.50	181.50	194.50	202.50	247.50	260.00
1884D	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	56.00	65.00
1884S	32.50	43.00	47.50	61.50	325.00	-	-
1885	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	56.00	65.00
1885CC	675.00	708.50	776.50	-	-	877.50	970.00
1885D	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	56.00	65.00
1885S	32.50	-	52.50	72.50	117.50	305.00	370.00
1886	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	56.00	65.00
1886D	32.50	42.00	45.00	53.50	78.50	117.00	-
1886S	-	67.50	97.50	143.50	169.50	430.00	585.00
1887	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	56.00	65.00
1887D	-	-	-	45.00	50.00	84.50	156.50
1887S	35.00	-	-	42.50	48.50	155.00	325.00
1888	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	58.50	76.50

MORGAN SILVER DOLLARS

	G-VG5	F12	VF20	EF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1888D	37.50	42.00	45.00	48.50	-	71.50	84.50
1888S	143.50	208.50	215.00	215.00	221.50	409.50	487.50
1889	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	56.00	67.50
1889CC	689.50	975.00	1430.	3700.	9490.	-	-
1889D	-	41.00	45.00	46.50	60.00	235.00	422.50
1889S	61.50	-	74.50	84.50	130.00	312.50	422.50
1890	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	56.00	88.50
1890CC	108.50	110.00	115.00	177.50	242.50	685.00	1070.
1890D	-	-	-	44.50	50.00	91.50	117.50
1890S	-	-	-	44.50	48.50	77.50	110.00
1891	101.00	108.50	-	41.50	44.50	84.50	-
1891CC	-	-	-	177.50	230.00	702.50	877.50
1891D	-	-	-	46.50	-	-	422.50
1891S	-	-	-	45.00	50.00	97.50	150.00
1892	46.00	47.00	48.50	61.50	97.50	415.00	585.00
1892CC	216.50	236.50	248.50	535.00	821.50	-	-
1892D	37.50	42.50	45.00	47.50	-	-	-
1892S	45.00	-	143.50	312.50	1820.	-	-
1893	234.50	241.50	253.50	314.50	475.00	910.00	1365.
1893CC	325.00	363.50	780.00	1660.	3030.	-	-
1893D	-	-	-	891.50	-	-	-
1893S	3050.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1894	-	-	-	-	-	3900.	-
1894D	53.50	-	60.00	109.50	235.00	-	-
1894S	67.50	72.00	-	-	501.50	1040.	-
1895D	337.50	357.50	377.50	625.00	1225.	-	-
1895S	422.50	552.50	975.00	-	2080.	-	-
1896	37.50	43.50	46.50	52.50	48.50	56.00	75.00
1896S	46.00	47.50	58.50	169.50	1820.	9100.	-
1897	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	57.50	76.50
1897D	37.50	-	48.50	58.50	101.50	-	-
1897S	37.50	-	45.00	46.50	52.50	97.50	150.00
1898	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	57.50	78.50
1898D	37.50	-	48.50	53.00	-	57.50	71.50
1898S	45.00	46.50	48.50	56.00	101.50	312.50	520.00
1899	208.50	215.00	221.50	227.50	260.00	292.50	325.00
1899D	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	58.50	75.00
1899S	45.00	46.50	51.00	40.00	156.50	490.00	565.00
1900	-	-	-	40.00	48.50	57.50	77.50
1900D	-	39.00	40.00	40.00	48.50	60.00	77.50
1900D/CC	-	119.50	142.50	182.50	244.50	-	877.50
1900S	45.00	46.50	47.50	53.50	85.00	357.50	455.00
1901	45.00	-	60.00	120.00	292.50	-	-
1901D	-	-	43.50	46.00	50.00	60.00	-
1901S	43.00	48.00	49.50	-	215.00	-	965.00

MORGAN SILVER DOLLARS

	G-VG5	F12	VF20	EF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1902	40.00	44.50	46.50	52.50	-	97.50	136.50
1902D	-	-	39.00	40.00	50.00	58.50	63.50
1902S	129.50	137.50	169.50	247.50	-	-	747.50
1903	50.00	52.50	-	54.50	-	74.50	-
1903D	423.50	436.50	441.50	-	-	481.50	500.00
1903S	82.00	110.00	188.50	-	1820.	-	-
1904	40.00	46.00	49.50	54.50	67.50	142.50	285.00
1904D	45.00	50.00	58.50	60.00	62.50	63.50	67.50
1904S	45.00	56.00	86.00	-	-	-	5330.
1921	-	-	-	38.00	44.50	51.00	60.00
1921D	-	-	-	38.00	44.50	54.50	-
1921S	-	-	-	38.00	44.50	54.50	88.50

PEACE SILVER DOLLARS

	G-VG5	F12	VF20	EF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1921	130.00	143.50	150.00	155.00	162.50	325.00	520.00
1922	-	-	-	38.00	41.50	45.00	47.00
1922D	-	-	-	42.00	44.50	57.50	93.50
1922S	-	-	-	42.00	44.50	57.50	110.00
1923	-	-	-	38.00	41.50	45.00	47.00
1923D	-	-	-	46.50	82.50	175.00	-
1923S	-	-	-	38.00	44.50	54.50	-
1924	-	-	-	38.00	41.50	45.00	47.00
1924S	28.50	32.50	38.50	53.50	71.50	260.00	560.00
1925	-	-	-	38.00	41.50	45.00	47.00
1925S	-	32.50	37.50	44.50	51.50	111.50	305.00
1926	-	32.50	36.50	43.50	48.50	59.50	110.00
1926D	-	32.50	37.50	44.50	52.00	100.00	260.00
1926S	-	-	35.00	38.00	44.50	65.00	105.00
1927	40.00	-	-	48.50	53.50	93.50	221.50
1927D	40.00	43.50	-	49.50	97.50	-	455.00
1927S	-	43.50	45.00	49.50	91.50	234.50	617.50
1928	422.50	429.50	436.50	478.50	487.50	605.00	877.50
1928S	-	43.50	45.00	51.50	71.50	188.50	532.50
1934	48.50	-	51.00	58.50	62.50	136.50	227.50
1934D	48.50	49.50	51.00	54.50	60.00	176.50	390.00
1934S	48.50	55.00	85.00	205.00	-	-	-
1935	48.50	49.50	50.00	51.50	62.50	-	143.50
1935S	48.50	49.50	51.00	53.50	105.00	318.50	545.00

MORGAN SILVER DOLLARS

1878 8F V30 100.00 NGC MS63	275.00
ICG MS62	250.00
AUS6 115.00 MS60D/MPL obv.	232.50
VAM 18 boldly doubled date & stars, wings, & wreath	
MS63	400.00
1878 7F rev of 1878 AUS8	84.50
VAM114 8/8 doubled stars	
MS60	107.50
1878 7F rev of 1879	
NGC MS63 262.50 PGCS MS64	542.50
PGCS MS63PL	315.00
G4 46.00 EF45 60.00 AUS8	97.50
1878 7/8F strong PGCS MS64	555.00
PGCS MS63	302.50
AUS8 165.00 ICG MS64/MS63	302.50
AUS5 143.00 ANACS AUS8	167.50
1878 7/8F weak PGCS MS63	286.50
AUS5 133.50 AUS8	143.50
1878CC NGC MS64DPL	3445.00
PGCS MS64	671.50
NGC MS63, nice colors, blue, reddish gold	569.50
MS62 523.50 PGCS MS63	542.50
AUS8 362.50 PGCS MS62	525.00
AUS5 3038.50 ANACS MS62	525.00
PGCS MS61	515.00
SEGS MS60PL (AUS8)	361.50
V30 149.00 EF45	184.50
F15 137.50 ANACS VF20	143.50
VF20, sm edge bump	128.50
AG3 78.00 AG3.5 95.00 G4	121.50
1878S MS62PL 108.00 MS63PL	132.50
MS62 86.50 NGC MS64	112.50

MORGAN SILVER DOLLARS

MS62 PL obverse	99.50
PGCS or NGC MS63	97.50
MS62 PL obverse	97.50
GA 41.150 EF45 50 AU MS65	63.50
1879 EF45 85.00 PGCS MS64	177.50
PGCS MS62 89 PGCS MS63	160.00
1879CC clear CU AU55	270.00
AU50, was NGC AU55	2400.00
EF45 1607.50 NGC EF45	816.00
VG10 199.50 NGC VF30	1610.50
VF30, obverse design	154.50
AG 99.95 AU55 1200.00 GA	215.00
MS62 PL obverse	99.50
1879CC capped die NGC MS62	6145.00
EF45	1247.50
GA 154.50 F15, rim bumps	128.50
18790 AU55 88.50 NGC MS63	262.50
AU55 75.00 MS62 PL rev.	215.00
NGC, PGCS MS62	205.00
1879/0 O150 North & South/VAM	
AU50 195.00 AU55	276.50
VF20 83.50 EF45	109.50
1879S 123.00 NGC MS64	186.50
EF45 72.50 PGCS MS63	717.50
AU55 123.00 NGC MS64	473.50
EF45 72.50 NTC MS64(MS60)	230.00
1879S rev of 1879	
NGC, PGCS MS65	179.50
MS64 PL	101.50
MS64 84.50 MS63PL	85.50
SGS, PGCS, NGC MS64	80.00
NGC MS63	73.50
MS64 PL obverse	73.50
MS64PL	72.50
MS60 PL obverse	62.50

TENS, ANYONE?



The U.S. Treasury will start issuing two different \$10 bills in 2020: one picturing current occupant Alexander Hamilton, and the other depicting a yet-to-be-chosen woman.

Women Win a Place on Paper Money

by Mike Fuljenz

Don't look now, but in just a few years a groundbreaking piece of U.S. paper money will feature the portrait of a woman.

Responding to months of campaigning aimed at getting a real-life woman's image placed on the \$20 bill, the U.S. Treasury has come up with an interesting and unforeseen alternative: Instead of evicting Andrew Jackson from the \$20 bill and replacing him with a woman, it will start issuing two different \$10 bills in 2020—one displaying the note's current occupant, Alexander Hamilton, and the other depicting a yet-to-be-chosen woman.

In short, the Treasury won't be changing the \$20, as activists had sought, but will instead give the American public change for a \$20 in the form of two \$10s, which will circulate simultaneously.

The decision was announced June 18 by



Martha Washington was depicted on two different \$1 Silver Certificates—one in 1896 “co-starring” her husband, George, and the other a solo appearance in 1886.

Treasury Secretary Jacob Lew. “America’s currency is a way for our nation to make a statement about who we are and what we stand for,” Lew said. “Our paper bills—and the images of great American leaders and symbols they depict—have long been a way for us to honor our past and express our values.

“We have only made changes to the faces on our currency a few times since bills were first put into circulation, and I’m proud that the new \$10 will be the first bill in more than a century to feature the portrait of a woman.”

The specific woman to be honored hadn’t been determined, but the choice will be made before the end of this year, Lew said. Before the Treasury makes the decision, he said, it will solicit suggestions from the public. It wasn’t clear immediately whether this might take the form of an official—and perhaps binding—referendum.

In an online poll conducted earlier this year by an advocacy group called “Women on 20s,” 19th-century abolitionist Harriet Tubman emerged as respondents’ first choice for honor, narrowly edging out former first lady Eleanor Roosevelt.



Many countries, including Great Britain, Germany, Sweden and France, have featured prominent and accomplished women on their paper currency for decades.



Harriet Tubman topped the list of choices for a woman to take the place of Andrew Jackson on the \$20 bill in a poll conducted by www.womenon20s.org.

THE TREASURY PICKED the \$10 Federal Reserve Note instead, Lew said, because it's next in line for design modifications meant to deter counterfeiters. Since new security measures and tactile features for the visually impaired already are being prepared for that denomination, he said, it's easier and more logical to produce a totally new portrait at the same time.

This reasoning makes sense from the government's standpoint in the same way the two-cent piece—as a brand new denomination—was a logical coin on which to introduce the new motto “In God We Trust” in 1864.

According to Lew, an unspecified proportion of newly printed \$10 bills will continue to bear Hamilton's portrait even after the note honoring the woman enters production. Thus, there will be two different “sawbucks” circulating side by side in daily commerce. Hamilton, one of only two non-presidents portrayed on U.S. paper money currently in production (the other being Benjamin Franklin on the \$100 bill), was the nation's first secretary of the Treasury.

Lew has come under fire by some activists—and under scrutiny on late-night TV—for settling on the \$10 bill, rather than choosing the \$20. Most women would prefer the \$20 because it is more visible and also, in their view, more prestigious since it bears a higher denomination and is the only bill dispensed by ATMs.

Pressed by a female reporter on why the Treasury steered clear of the \$20, Lew was seen by some as nervous and evasive as he defended the choice—and importance—of the \$10. One late-night comic picked up on this and challenged Lew to ‘fess

up that the \$20 bill is really more important—because it's worth twice as much. Lew was not a guest on the show at the time, and did not immediately respond to the comedian's mocking comments.

SOME SKEPTICS CLAIM that the placement of any new portrait on U.S. paper money—regardless of that person's sex—would lead to unwanted confusion at the very time the Treasury Department is focusing on the security of our currency in the face of ever-more-sophisticated counterfeiting threats.

The same skeptics also are warning that the simultaneous production of two distinct \$10 bills would exacerbate the confusion. This argument, once used by the U.S. Mint to explain its opposition to coinage redesign, has been discredited by the successful co-existence of numerous like-valued but different-looking coins in recent years.

The Mint issued dozens of different 25-cent pieces during the decade-long 50 State Quarters program—and far from being confused by this profusion, millions of Americans eagerly embraced and actively collected the various coins, making this the most successful continuity program in the Mint's history.

Sacagawea “golden dollars” and presidential dollars of the same size, composition and color haven't been used extensively, but there have been few if any complaints that people have trouble telling them apart from each other or from the rest of their coins.

Most conclusively, Americans have been exposed to thousands of different postage stamps through the years, but no one seems confused by the multitude of stamps carrying identical values. Adjusting to a mere two different \$10s seems like a cakewalk by comparison.

Testifying at a congressional hearing in 1996 on behalf of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Donn Pearlman made a compelling case for the lack of confusion likely to result from the statehood quarter program. In the 50 years since the end of World War II, Pearlman noted, new designs had been placed on just nine U.S.

coins meant for use in circulation—but during the same period, more than 2,000 different new U.S. postage stamps had been issued. “And,” he added, “no one's been confused.”

THOUGH THE TREASURY had no specific woman in mind for portrayal on the new bill, Secretary Lew said it will be seeking someone notable who reflects “where we're going as a nation” and focusing on “celebrating a champion for our inclusive democracy.” Women still alive will not be considered, he said.

Sen. Jeanne Shaheen, a Democrat from New Hampshire, who had been working to win a place for a woman on the \$20 bill, had no problem accepting two \$10s—one portraying a woman—in its place. She praised the Treasury's decision to move forward with the plan.

“Today,” Shaheen said, “those voices all across the country calling for the contributions of women to be honored on our paper currency were heard and now change is happening.”

The public is being asked to provide input on potential honorees, and the Treasury is prepared to receive such suggestions via Twitter, at #TheNew10, or at a special website, www.thenew10.treasury.gov. Numerous nominations already were being tweeted or posted within hours of the announcement, though all such suggestions are simply expressions of opinion and aren't binding on Treasury officials.

Women on 20s actually conducted two separate polls early this year”: a preliminary survey in March, in which it asked participants to choose three favorites from a list it had prepared of 15 potential honorees, and a final survey in April in which respondents were asked to pick one woman from a list of four—the three top finishers in the first poll (Tubman, Roosevelt and civil rights icon Rosa Parks) plus an added starter chosen by the group. The fourth finalist was Native American leader Wilma Mankiller, first female chief of the Cherokee Nation.

Both polls were unofficial and strictly intended to guide the government and goad it into action—a goal that appears

to have been achieved. More than 250,000 votes were cast in the preliminary poll, more than 350,000 in the second.

Other women receiving support in the initial and final polls included civil rights pioneer Sojourner Truth, women's suffrage leaders Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Colonial flagmaker Betsy Ross and American Red Cross founder Clara Barton.

A MORE RECENT POLL conducted by *USA Today* found that Americans are “mostly clueless” about which woman's portrait should appear on the new \$10. In the phone survey of 1,000 adults in late June, the overwhelming majority—66 percent—said they had no one in mind or were undecided.

The survey posed the open-ended question: “What woman should be featured on the \$10 bill?” The *USA Today* headline July 1 on the article reporting the results said it all: “What woman should be on the \$10 bill? We have no idea.” The poll had a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Among women receiving support, Eleanor Roosevelt led the way, being named by 8 percent of the respondents. She was followed by Rosa Parks with 5 percent, Harriet Tubman with 4 percent, Susan B. Anthony with 3 percent and poet Maya Angelou and Colonial flagmaker Betsy Ross, both with 1 percent. Another 10 women, ranging from Pocahontas to Mother Teresa, were named by a handful of participants.

One male—Alexander Hamilton—also had supporters: 4 percent of those surveyed said the \$10 bill should continue to feature his image and no one else's. In other words, they saw no need to change the status quo.

Women on 20s was zeroing in on the \$20 bill partly because of a catchy historical tie-in: The 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, granting women the right to vote nationwide, was ratified in 1920—so 2020, a year with two 20s, will mark the 100th anniversary of that event.

Additionally, 1920 was the first year in which women in every state got to vote



U.S. women will finally make the move from appearing only on coins to a place on paper money.



Canada's Loon dollar and other small-size, high-value coins have made it clear that success depends on withdrawal of corresponding pieces of paper money.

in a presidential election. These historically interesting coincidences combine, the group said, to make the \$20 bill an ideal place symbolically to start honoring women on U.S. currency.

The Treasury obviously agrees that the anniversary is a propitious occasion for introducing a currency tribute to women, for it plans to unveil the new \$10 at ceremonies during 2020.

THE TREASURY'S ANNOUNCED intention to seek "a champion for our inclusive democracy" seems to bode well for the chance that its choice might be one of the two top finishers in the online poll overseen by Women on 20s. Harriet Tubman and Eleanor Roosevelt both were in the forefront of the decades-long fight to secure civil rights for black Americans.

Tubman, an escaped slave herself, helped countless others gain freedom by conducting an "Underground Railroad" by which they could travel safely to the North. Roosevelt, wife of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was a prominent political figure in her own right who championed creation of the United Nations and fought vigorously for the rights of blacks and other minorities.

As the campaign being waged by Women on 20s heated up and interest went viral on the Internet, some activists darkly declared that Andrew Jackson, whose portrait has appeared on the \$20 bill since 1929, is unworthy of that honor. They cited his role in the forced relocation of thousands of Native Americans from their tribal homes in Florida and Georgia to Indian Territory west of the Mississippi River, mostly in Oklahoma.

The route of this journey came to be known as the "Trail of Tears" because

many died along the way. Jackson signed the 1830 legislation authorizing the relocation. Removing him, detractors said, was a persuasive reason for choosing the \$20 as the "canvas" for a new currency portrait—specifically, that of a woman.

Another argument raised by Jackson's critics was that he is, in the words of one detractor, "an ironic choice for immortalization" on U.S. paper money because he was a hard money advocate who stressed the need to base the nation's economy on gold and silver. This quibble ignores the fact that the federal government didn't start printing paper money regularly until 1861, when it was forced to do so to raise needed revenue during the Civil War.

Paper money existed during Jackson's presidency, but much of it was issued privately and lacked the safeguards provided by government notes.

Despite critics' putdowns, Jackson consistently appears in the Top 10 when historians rank the greatest (and worst) U.S. presidents. He was a military hero in the War of 1812, a strong leader, a man of the people and a fiscal conservative who strongly disagreed with fellow-Southerners on the thorny issue of states' rights.

A NUMBER OF FEMALE figures appeared on U.S. paper money in the distant past, but in almost every case they were allegorical—representations of Liberty or symbolic personifications of some other aspect of American life, such as education, agriculture or manufacturing.

Even allegorical females have been banished from the nation's paper currency in modern times. Since 1929, Americans' folding money has displayed an all-male portrait gallery of dead presidents and other prominent men from the nation's past.

Some progress has been made in correcting a similar imbalance in U.S. coinage portraits in recent years, but nearly 120 years have passed since a real-life woman last appeared on paper money issued by Uncle Sam. That woman was Martha Washington, who was depicted on two different \$1 Silver Certificates—one in 1896 "co-starring" her husband George, "The Father of His Country," and the other a solo appearance in 1886.

One other actual female, Pocahontas, was shown on a \$20 Silver Certificate of 1875, but only as part of a group of Native Americans greeting English settlers—one of whom she later married.

After 1896, the nation's paper money became the exclusive province of men. And since 1929, when U.S. currency was reduced in size to its present dimensions, the same dead presidents and other distinguished Americans—all men—have appeared on the same denominations up and down the line.

THE GENDER BARRIER on regular-issue U.S. coins was broken in 1979, when the Mint introduced a \$1 coin bearing the stern visage of Susan B. Anthony. The coin was much smaller than previous silver and copper-nickel coins of that denomination, and the Treasury expected to save millions of dollars a year because production and distribution costs would be slashed.

It also touted the "mini-dollar" as having significant benefits for consumers because, by combining small size with high face value, it would be more convenient for Americans to carry around than four quarters or other combinations of coins with the same total value and more useful in vending machines, where rising



John F. Kennedy served as the nation's 35th president from Jan. 20, 1961 until his assassination in Dallas, Texas, on Nov. 22, 1963.

Continued from page 11

ardent supporter of numismatics, but also a personal fan of the presidential dollars.

"They are historically and numismatically collectible coins and belong to a fun series that should be promoted to all numismatists," Scarinci said. He added that the Presidential \$1 Coin series is not only educational, but also ideal for well-heeled numismatists who want high-end material.

"Because of the lengthy production process and seemingly miles of conveyor belts involved," he said, "very few business-strike presidential dollars survive in MS-67 and they're virtually impossible to find in MS-68."

"If you think about all the different date-and-mint-mark combinations, satin and proof finishes and orientation of the edge lettering, there are hundreds of different pieces to collect, providing a great challenge for any coin collector."

Mary Lannin, another CCAC member, said the committee takes its responsibilities very seriously and that all the members had a chance to weigh in on the designs that were presented to them.

"Don Everhart is one of the most talented engravers employed by the U.S. Mint, and his unique perspective on Kennedy evoked a powerful response," she declared. "My personal memory of this president is multi-faceted, and to me this design reflects the seriousness of his office."

ALEX SHAGIN IS A renowned medalist who designed coins for the Soviet Union's Leningrad Mint during the 1970s. Emigrating to the United States from his native Russia, Shagin became a freelance medalist in Southern California, a career he has pursued since 1980.

He has designed coins for government mints around the world and fashioned medals for such important clients as the British Museum, the Jewish-American Hall of Fame and the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library. His work has been recognized by numerous honors, including the Artistic Excellence Award from the American Numismatic Association.

Yet, his successful life in the United States is something that was just a dream when he was growing up at the height of the Cold War.

"During that era, any contact between Russia and the United States was limited," he recalled, "yet there was some exchange of the arts. During one occasion when I was still in school, I was given a most precious souvenir by a person at an art show—I received a JFK half dollar."

Shagin still beams when he speaks about that half dollar, something he says was considered "hot" or "dangerous" in Russia because it was from a foreign nation. Perhaps more important to Shagin is what that coin represented to him on a personal level.

"That JFK half dollar made me feel like I was connected to the Free World. That's why I spent four decades practicing this difficult field."

Perhaps it is the deep connection Shagin feels for the original image of JFK on the Free World half dollar he first touched five decades ago, as a boy in Cold War-era Russia, that leads the artist to label what he calls the "photo-realistic" design on the new JFK dollar coin "a departure from tradition."

"The most difficult part of coining today," he said, "is bridging the gap between the different eras. Fortunately, people in this country still want to learn history." ☺

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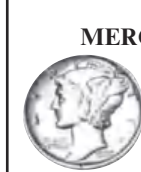
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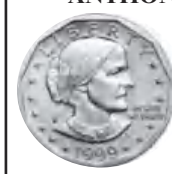


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JOHN F. KENNEDY

A Presidency Cut Short Made a Lasting Impression



by Ron Meyer

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the 34th in a series of articles about U.S. presidents. A different president will be profiled each time the United States Mint issues a coin in his honor—or eventually, perhaps, in her honor—as part of its series of Presidential \$1 coins. Although Grover Cleveland is recognized as both the 22nd and 24th president because he served two non-consecutive terms, our series included only one article on him. Thus, while John Kennedy was the 35th president, this is only the 34th article in our series.)



When Americans are asked to name their nation's best post-World War II president, a large majority almost always says John F. Kennedy.

In October 2013, as the 50th anniversary of Kennedy's assassination approached, a Politico survey showed that JFK scored the highest among the most recent presidents—7.6 on a scale from 1 to 10. And in November 2013, the Gallup Poll found that nearly three-quarters of Americans rated Kennedy as outstanding or above average among the 10 presidents from Dwight D. Eisenhower to George W. Bush.



President Kennedy signed the Equal Pay Act into law on June 10, 1963, making it illegal to pay men and women working in the same place different salaries for similar work.

Despite these high ratings, many historians, presidential scholars and political scientists offer a decidedly less glowing opinion of Kennedy. They usually rank the 35th president just outside the top 10 of all presidents.

In 1996, Harvard historian Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., who was a Kennedy confidant, surveyed numerous academics who ranked Kennedy 12th among 39 presidents from George Washington to Bill Clinton. (Schlesinger excluded William Henry Harrison and James A. Garfield, whose terms were less than one year apiece.)

A similar survey in 1996 by William J. Ridings Jr. and Stuart B. McIver published in the book *Rating the Presidents: A Ranking of U.S. Leaders, From the Great and Honorable to the Dishonest and Incompetent*, ranked Kennedy 15th among all the 41 presidents from George Washington to Bill Clinton.

In 2000, the *Wall Street Journal* polled an “ideologically balanced group of 132 prominent professors of history, law and political science” about modern presidents. The editors said previous surveys were dominated by either liberals or con-

servatives, but the overall results were remarkably similar to Schlesinger’s 1996 survey, except that Kennedy came in 18th.

Much of Kennedy’s popularity derived from the public’s personal fondness for a man who was much younger than his predecessor. JFK was 43 years old in 1961 when he succeeded Eisenhower, who was 70.

Kennedy was quick-witted, enjoyed jousting with the press and was good at one-liners. He also was a marvelous speaker. His resonant voice and clipped New England accent stood in sharp contrast to Eisenhower, who was a dull speaker.

KENNEDY CAME FROM a fabulously wealthy family led by patriarch Joseph P. Kennedy, a businessman-politician who used his wealth to promote his sons’ careers—sometimes by questionable means, according to some accounts.

Part of JFK’s success stemmed from his father’s determination that a Kennedy would sit in the White House. When John Kennedy took the presidential oath in 1961, he became the first—and so far only—Roman Catholic president.

Kennedy hobnobbed with Hollywood celebrities. His brother-in-law was actor Peter Lawford and his friends included Frank Sinatra and Marilyn Monroe. Even though Kennedy was not a renowned scholar, his academic associates included both Schlesinger and John Kenneth Galbraith, also a Harvard professor.

JFK had an inner circle of Democratic operatives—dubbed the “Irish Mafia”—that was devoted to his career. These aides helped create the Camelot image of JFK as a dashing and brilliant knight in shining armor. They trumpeted his heroism in World War II and portrayed the Kennedys as accomplished and brilliant.

LIKE MOST PRESIDENTS, Kennedy could claim major accomplishments, the greatest probably being his management of the Cuban missile crisis. He overruled his military advisers, who wanted to attack Cuba in response to Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev’s reckless move to install offensive missiles on the communist-ruled island.

Instead, Kennedy ordered a naval blockade. Rejecting an air attack that would

have triggered a Soviet military response, he used America's powerful Navy to seal off Cuba. This gave Khrushchev time to think. In the end, the Soviets blinked, and JFK avoided World War III.

Kennedy also set a goal of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to Earth before the end of the decade. On July 20, 1969, almost six years after JFK's death, his goal was realized.

In 1963, Kennedy signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, which outlawed nuclear testing everywhere except underground. And he called for a sweeping civil rights bill and medical care for older Americans. The civil rights and medical care bills became law, but did so under the guidance of Lyndon B. Johnson, Kennedy's vice president and successor.

Books written about Kennedy shortly after his death tended to idealize him. Books written later portrayed him in a more realistic light and included his sexual escapades. Historian Robert Dallek published *JFK: An Unfinished Life* in 2003. This bestseller took a more objective look at the 35th president.

SHORTLY AFTER KENNEDY become president, he had to decide on a CIA plan to overthrow Cuba's communist dictator, Fidel Castro. Kennedy gave the go-ahead to a plan for Cuban exiles secretly armed and trained by the CIA to land at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba and launch a counter-revolution. But Cuban forces commanded by Castro himself defeated the exiles.

Afterward, Eisenhower warned Kennedy that "the failure of the Bay of Pigs will embolden the Soviets to do something that they would otherwise not do."

Some historians and journalists also point to the 1961 U.S.-Soviet summit in Vienna, where Kennedy agreed to meet Khrushchev against the advice of his inner circle.

Kennedy later said of Khrushchev: "He beat the hell out of me." He also told James "Scotty" Reston of *The New York Times* that the meeting was the "worst thing in my life. He savaged me."

Historian William Taubman suggested that Khrushchev sized up Kennedy as young and weak and concluded that he could be intimidated.

THE HORRIFIC ASSASSINATION of Kennedy in November 1963 probably added to his mystique. The nation was swept up in grief. His funeral, including the final salute from his young son and the gathering of world leaders—including Khrushchev—added to the drama.

One way to measure public sentiment about Kennedy is through the Kennedy half dollar. When the first examples of this coin were released in early 1964, the public snapped them up as keepsakes.



In March 1961, President Kennedy issued Executive Order 10924, which established the Peace Corps, to "promote world peace and friendship."

It seemed at the time that Americans—even those who hadn't voted for Kennedy—were having a hard time letting go of him. They wanted a memento of their president, and the faster the Mint made the handsome new coins, the faster the public plucked them out of circulation.

By the 1970s, Kennedy halves had all but disappeared from circulation. In 2002, the U.S. Mint ceased making them except for small numbers intended for sale to collectors at a premium.

THIS YEAR, THE MINT will pay tribute to Kennedy on the 35th installment in the Presidential \$1 Coin series, which honors U.S. chief executives in the order in which they served.

Four presidents are being honored each year. The George Washington \$1 coin led off the series in February 2007. It was followed that year by coins for John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. From 2008 through 2014, the Mint issued four coins per year honoring the next 28 presidents, including two for Grover Cleveland.

Kennedy is the third president to appear on a \$1 coin bearing the date 2015. He was preceded in this by coins honoring Harry S. Truman and Eisenhower and will be followed by a coin honoring Johnson.

Each of the \$1 coins bears a portrait of the president on the obverse and a common reverse depicting the Statue of Liberty. The coins are being struck in the same base-metal composition as the Sacagawea and Native American "golden dollars."

Each presidential dollar is accompanied by a special half-ounce commemorative \$10 gold piece honoring the president's first lady. Presidents who served without first ladies have had special "eagles" released in tandem with their presidential dollars to ensure the series' continuity.

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, on May 29,

1917 to Joseph P. Kennedy and philanthropist/socialite Rose Elizabeth Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Joseph P. Kennedy was born in 1888 and was the oldest son of businessman-politician Patrick Joseph "P.J." Kennedy and Mary Augusta Hickey-Kennedy.

Rose Fitzgerald was born in 1890 and was the daughter of onetime Boston Mayor John Francis "Honey Fitz" Fitzgerald and Mary Josephine "Josie" Hannon Fitzgerald.

John Kennedy, who was called "Jack" by family and friends, had three brothers—Joseph Patrick, born in 1915; Robert Francis (1925) and Edward Moore (1932). He also had four sisters—Rosemary (1918), Kathleen (1920), Eunice (1921), Patricia (1924) and Jean (1928).

Young Jack lived in Brookline for 10 years, and during that time he attended three separate private schools from the first through fourth grades.

In 1927, Joseph Kennedy moved his family into a 20-room mansion in the Riverdale section of the Bronx, New York, near the scenic Hudson River. John attended the private Riverdale Country School for boys for the fifth, sixth and seventh grades before the family moved to nearby Westchester County.

Joseph Kennedy maintained a summer home in Hyannisport, Massachusetts, and a home in Palm Beach, Florida, where the Kennedys spent Christmas and Easter.

In September 1931, John enrolled in the Choate School in Wallingford, Connecticut, for grades 9 through 12. His brother Joe had been at Choate for two years and was a football player and leading student. John enjoyed tennis, basketball, football and golf, but he was not as good at them as Joe.

John had a "clever, individualist mind," headmaster George St. John once said, but he was not the best student. He said John was not a diligent student except in subjects that appealed to him, such as history and English.

John became rebellious and attracted a following. He and his followers once exploded a toilet seat with a powerful firecracker. St. John assembled the students, held up what remained of the seat and railed against certain "muckers" who would "spit in our sea."

John named his group The Muckers Club.

In 1934, doctors suspected that Kennedy had leukemia. Later that year, he went to the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota, where he was diagnosed with colitis. Despite Kennedy's health and discipline problems, just before graduation in June 1935, classmates voted him "most likely to succeed."

IN SEPTEMBER 1935, 18-year-old John Kennedy and his parents and sister Kath-



In 1963, Kennedy visited Berlin and assured West Berliners that the United States would not abandon them.

leen went to London. He wanted to follow in his brother Joe's footsteps and attend the London School of Economics, but in October he was forced to return home because of illness.

In September 1936, Kennedy enrolled at Harvard University. He tried out for football, golf and swimming and won a spot on the swimming team. While playing non-varsity football one day, he ruptured a spinal disk.

In the summer of 1937, Kennedy packed his bags and convertible car and sailed for France with a friend for a 10-week tour of Europe.

Later in 1937, Joseph Kennedy was appointed U.S. ambassador to the Court of St. James. In early 1938, he moved his family to London except for Joe and Jack, who stayed at Harvard.

After a summer visit to England and other countries, John returned to Harvard intent on studying history, government and current events.

In the summer of 1939, Kennedy toured the Soviet Union, the Balkan countries and the Middle East in preparation for

his senior thesis. He also visited Czechoslovakia and Germany before returning to London on Sept. 1, the day Germany invaded Poland.

In 1940, Kennedy completed his thesis, *Appeasement in Munich*. He looked at the agreement France and Britain made in 1938 in which they gave Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler a large piece of German-speaking Czechoslovakia. Kennedy's thesis later became the book *Why England Slept*.

Kennedy graduated from Harvard in June 1940.

IN MID-1941, AS THE United States was preparing for war, Kennedy tried to join the Army, but he was disqualified because of his back problems.

In September, his father's former naval attaché, who was director of the Office of Naval Intelligence, used his influence to get Kennedy a naval commission. Ensign Kennedy was assigned to the Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

After Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, Kennedy enrolled in the

Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps and volunteered for the Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron Training Center in Rhode Island.

On Aug. 2, 1943, Lieutenant Kennedy, was on night patrol with a 12-man crew in PT-109 in the Solomon Islands. They were looking for ships to sink when a Japanese destroyer sped straight at PT-109.

Kennedy tried to avoid the destroyer, but it rammed PT-109, split it in two and killed two men. Kennedy's back slammed into the cockpit.

The other crewmembers jumped into the water as the boat caught fire. Crewman Patrick McMahon had serious burns on his face and hands. Despite darkness, Kennedy found McMahon and brought him to where the other survivors were clinging to wreckage.

At sunrise, Kennedy put a strap from McMahon's lifejacket between his teeth and swam to a nearby island. Later, he swam to another island. Six days later, two native islanders found them and delivered a message Kennedy had carved into a coconut shell. The men were rescued, and Kennedy later received the Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

In January 1945, Kennedy spent three months in Arizona nursing his back. He was discharged later that year.

In addition to his back problems, in the 1940s Kennedy was diagnosed with Addison's disease, a withering of the adrenal glands. In 1955, he was diagnosed with hypothyroidism, an insufficient output of thyroid hormones.

His aides kept these health problems a secret.

AS THE 1946 CONGRESSIONAL elections approached, Joseph Kennedy urged U.S. Rep. James Michael Curley, 72, to give up his seat in Massachusetts' 11th District. The elder Kennedy saw the seat as a stepping stone to the White House. But John had not yet decided whether he wanted to fill the role that had been planned for his older brother, who had been killed in the war in 1944. Eventually, though, John entered the Democratic primary.

Joseph Kennedy poured money into his son's campaign. One rumor accused him of paying a plumber named Joseph Russo to run in the primary to dilute the vote of another candidate named Joseph Russo on the ballot.

Kennedy won in a landslide and easily defeated his Republican opponent in November.

REP. JOHN F. KENNEDY didn't make much of a mark in the House. He found the work dull. He served three terms, but he felt boxed in by what he called suffocating rules that prevented him from having an impact.

"We were just worms in the House," he later recalled. "Nobody paid attention to us nationally."

Despite his boredom, in 1952 Kennedy challenged Republican Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge and defeated him, winning about 51 percent of the vote.

SOON AFTER HIS SENATE victory, John F. Kennedy, 36, married Jacqueline Bouvier, 24, a writer with the *Washington Times-Herald*. The wedding took place in Newport, Rhode Island, the East Coast capital of the rich and famous.

The Kennedys had two children who survived to adulthood—Caroline, born in 1957, and John Jr., born in 1960. A third child, Patrick, died soon after birth.

Kennedy underwent back surgery in 1954 and 1955. He was absent from the Senate for long stretches, and at one point he even received last rites.

While recovering from surgery, Kennedy wrote *Profiles in Courage*, a book about U.S. senators who risked their careers by voting their consciences. In 1957, the book won a Pulitzer Prize.

At the time *Profiles in Courage* was published, questions arose about how much research and writing Kennedy actually did. In 1957, muckraking journalist Drew Pearson railed that Kennedy was the only author who accepted a Pulitzer Prize for a book that was ghostwritten.

In 2008, Kennedy speechwriter Theodore Sorenson admitted that he wrote the first drafts of the book, except for the first and last chapters, which Kennedy wrote himself.

IN 1956, THE DEMOCRATS nominated Adlai Stevenson for president. He allowed the delegates to select the vice presidential candidate.

Kennedy sought the nomination, but after several ballots he lost to Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee. Joseph Kennedy saw the loss as a victory. He thought, correctly, that Eisenhower would win in a landslide and that Kennedy's Catholicism might be blamed for causing it. He reasoned that the exposure his son got in 1956 would make a solid Launchpad for a presidential run in 1960.

ON JAN. 2, 1960, Kennedy announced that he would seek the Democratic nomination for president. To win it, he had to enter the primaries to demonstrate that a Catholic could have wide voter appeal.

Kennedy defeated Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota in Wisconsin and in conservative, heavily Protestant West Virginia. He also defeated Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon in Maryland and Oregon.

With primary rivals eliminated, Kennedy went to the Democratic convention in Los Angeles to face Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson



At the request of Fidel Castro (right), Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev (left) moved to install offensive missiles in Cuba, sparking the Cuban Missile Crisis.

of Texas. Johnson and some minor candidates tried to stop Kennedy—but on July 13, Wyoming, the last state on the roll call, gave Kennedy the nomination.

Kennedy ignored the advice of liberal delegates, his staff and even Bobby Kennedy, his brother and campaign manager, and offered the vice presidency to Johnson. LBJ surprised everyone by accepting it.

In his acceptance speech, Kennedy outlined the "New Frontier," a catchphrase for his agenda of dramatic proposals to deal with the nation's challenges.

The Republicans nominated Vice President Richard Nixon. Nixon had wide name recognition compared with Kennedy and experience in and knowledge of foreign affairs.

Campaign issues included the economy, Kennedy's religion, the Soviet Union and Cuba and the space and missile programs.

Kennedy claimed that a "missile gap" existed between the United States and the Soviet Union, with the United States lagging behind, but he offered no proof to support his charge.

Eisenhower, who thought Kennedy was unqualified to be president, quietly seethed. He knew Kennedy's charge was false, but he made only one reference to it, preferring not to reveal the true scope of the nation's defense secrets.

Kennedy took on the religious issue on Sept. 12, 1960 in Houston, Texas. "I am not the Catholic candidate for president," he said. "I am the Democratic Party candidate for president who also happens to be a Catholic. I do not speak for my church on public matters—and the church does not speak for me."

KENNEDY AND NIXON appeared in televised debates. In the first debate, Nixon, who was suffering from a sore leg, wore no makeup and appeared gray and tense. His heavy beard gave him a 5 o'clock shadow, and he sweated under the hot studio lights.

Kennedy was tanned, wore makeup and seemed rested and relaxed.

Nixon, thinking this would be like a college debate, answered questions on point and looked at Kennedy. Kennedy occasionally did the same, but he sometimes gave answers that were off-topic but contained points he wanted to make. And he looked into the camera, not at Nixon.

Most people who heard the first debate on radio thought Nixon won. Most people who saw it on television thought Kennedy won.

On Election Night, Kennedy got about 113,000 more popular votes than Nixon, or one-tenth of 1 percentage point. He won the electoral vote, 303 to 219.

At 43, Kennedy was the youngest man elected president and the second-youngest to serve. (Theodore Roosevelt was 42 when he succeeded William McKinley in 1901.) He took the oath of office on Jan. 20, 1961. In his inaugural address, he reiterated the New Frontier, and famously said: "Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country."

UNDER EISENHOWER, the CIA had drawn up a plan to overthrow Castro. It called for training anti-Castro exiles who would invade the island and start a counter-revolution. Kennedy decided to go ahead with the plan.

The exiles called themselves Brigade 2506. On April 17, 1961, 1,500 of them landed at the Bay of Pigs. The exiles, who either assumed they would have adequate U.S. air cover or were led to believe they would have it, found out—to their horror—that only eight CIA B-26 bombers attacked Cuban airfields.

The exiles had nowhere near the air cover they needed. They were trapped on the beach and attacked by Cuban planes. By April 19, Castro's forces had killed or captured all of them.

Some sources say that Kennedy himself ordered the CIA to use only eight B-26s. CIA Director Allen Dulles later said he was under the impression that Kennedy would approve any action only after the brigade landed.

Two years later, Castro traded 1,189 exiles for \$53 million in U.S. food and medicine.

ON JUNE 4, 1961, Kennedy met Khrushchev in Vienna despite warnings from aides not to meet the communist leader so soon after becoming president.

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1829-1837 Capped Bust Half Dimes

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS67
1829	60	75	90	100	200	300	450	18250
1830	60	75	85	95	175	250	400	18000
1831	55	70	85	100	200	250	400	18000
1832	55	70	85	100	200	250	400	18000
1833	55	70	85	100	200	250	400	18000
1834	55	70	85	100	175	250	400	18000
1834 (3 over backward 3)	55	70	85	100	200	250	350	18000
1835 (large 5c, large date)	55	70	85	100	200	250	400	18000
1835 (large 5c, small date)	55	70	85	100	200	250	350	18000
1835 (small 5c, large date)	55	70	85	100	200	250	425	18000
1835 (small 5c, small date)	55	70	85	100	200	250	350	18000
1836 (3 over backward 3)	55	70	85	100	200	250	400	18000
1836 (large 5c)	55	70	85	100	200	250	400	18000
1836 (small 5c)	55	70	85	100	200	250	350	16250
1837 (large 5c)	55	70	85	100	175	250	400	-
1837 (small 5c)	55	80	90	175	225	400	1000	-

1837-1873 Seated Liberty Half Dimes

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS67
1837 (small date)	40	50	80	150	275	475	700	25000
1837 (large date)	40	50	80	150	275	425	675	20000
1838-0	150	200	350	775	1500	2750	5000	-
1838 (small stars)	20	30	60	100	200	325	700	-
1838 (large stars)	15	20	30	40	75	175	300	8000
1839	15	20	30	40	100	200	300	7500
1839-0	20	30	40	65	150	250	775	20000
1840 (no drapery)	12	18	25	35	100	175	300	12000
1840 (with drapery)	30	40	65	125	225	350	525	22000
1840-0 (no drapery)	18	25	35	75	150	375	1500	-
1840-0 (with drapery)	40	60	125	250	1000	1500	6500	-
1841	10	15	20	30	60	125	175	5000
1841-0	18	25	35	65	175	375	825	20000
1842	10	15	20	30	65	125	175	-
1842-0	30	50	75	200	550	875	2000	-
1843	10	15	20	30	70	125	200	6000
1844	10	15	20	30	65	125	200	5250
1844-0	85	175	325	775	1000	1500	4250	-
1845	10	15	20	30	65	125	175	6000
1846	750	1000	1500	2000	3500	6250	12000	-
1847	10	15	20	30	65	125	175	5500
1848 (large date)	15	20	30	40	85	175	275	-
1848 (medium date)	20	25	30	30	80	125	200	-
1848-0	18	25	35	65	225	325	575	10000
1849 (9 over 6)	25	30	35	60	125	250	500	-
1849 (9 over 8)	20	30	50	60	125	250	800	-
1849	15	20	30	50	80	150	250	5500
1849-0	30	50	100	250	600	1000	2500	0
1850	10	15	20	30	60	125	200	5750
1850-0	20	25	35	75	175	275	700	-
1851	10	15	20	30	55	125	225	5500
1851-0	15	20	30	45	125	225	500	15750
1852	10	15	20	30	65	125	175	7500
1852-0	30	45	75	175	325	500	1000	-
1853 (no arrows)	40	50	75	200	325	500	825	7750
1853 (with Arrows)	12	18	25	35	70	150	200	12000
1853-0 (no arrows)	300	450	800	1250	2500	3750	7750	-
1853-0 (with arrows)	15	20	30	40	80	150	325	32000
1854	12	18	25	35	70	150	200	15000
1854-0	15	20	30	40	100	175	325	35000
1855	20	20	25	30	70	150	200	15000
1855-0	20	25	40	60	175	250	650	20000
1856	20	20	25	30	65	125	160	5250
1856-0	20	20	25	30	100	125	450	5250
1857	20	20	25	30	65	125	175	5250
1857-0	20	20	25	30	90	200	350	8000
1858	20	20	25	30	65	125	175	4750
1858 (date over inverted date)	25	40	60	125	200	250	600	-
1858-0	20	20	25	30	85	150	250	15000
1859	20	20	25	30	75	150	200	4750
1859-0	20	20	25	35	175	200	300	-
1860 (1859 obverse, 1860 reverse)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12000
1860	20	20	25	30	50	90	175	3750
1860-0	20	20	25	30	55	100	175	6750
1861	20	20	25	30	50	95	175	6750
1861/0	25	30	55	100	300	400	600	-
1862	20	25	30	40	60	100	175	4000
1863	200	250	325	425	525	600	725	5000
1863-S	30	40	50	75	175	350	775	-
1864	350	500	550	750	900	1000	1500	9250
1864-S	50	80	100	200	375	550	1000	-
1865	350	475	575	650	800	900	1250	6500
1865-S	30	40	60	80	150	350	775	9750
1866	325	375	475	550	650	775	1000	7500
1866-S	30	40	55	80	225	375	550	12000
1867	425	550	650	725	900	975	1250	15000
1867-S	30	40	50	75	200	325	550	-
1868	50	65	125	250	325	500	675	-
1868-S	20	25	30	40	70	150	325	-
1869	20	25	30	40	75	150	275	4750
1869-S	20	25	30	40	75	150	300	15000
1870	10	15	20	30	50	95	150	4250
1871	20	20	25	30	50	100	150	4500
1871-S	20	30	50	60	100	175	300	-
1872	20	20	25	30	50	100	175	-
1872-S (S above bow)	20	20	25	30	50	100	175	4000
1872-S (S below bow)	20	20	25	30	50	100	150	3750
1873	20	20	25	30	50	900	150	8250
1873-S	20	20	25	30	50	100	175	7500

1866-1883 Shield Nickels

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS67
1866	30	40	60	80	150	225	325	-
1867 (with rays)	40	50	60	100	200	250	400	35000
1867 (without rays)	20	25	30	40	65	100	150	-
1868	20	25	30	40	70	100	150	-
1869	20	25	30	40	70	100	150	10000
1870	25	40	50	60	90	100	175	10000
1871	80	100	150	200	300	325	450	-
1872	20	30	45	60	90	100	175	22500
1873 (closed 3)	40	50	80	100	150	225	300	-
1873 (open 3)	20	30	40	50	75	100	150	-
1874	20	30	50	75	100	100	200	-
1875	30	40	70	85	125	150	250	-
1876	25	35	60	85	125	125	200	-
1879	300	500	625	750	975	1000	1500	14000
1880	1000	1500	2250	3000	6250	7000	12000	-
1881	250	300	400	500	700	850	1000	7750
1882	15	20	30	40	65	95	150	5000
1883	15	20	30	40	65	95	150	4500
1883 (3 over 2)	200	300	400	800	1250	1500	2000	22500

1913-1938 Indian Head Buffalo Nickels

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS67
1913 (five cents in recess)	10	12	15	15	20	25	35	5000
1913-D (five cents in recess)	125	150	175	200	225	250	300	15000
1913-S (five cents in recess)	350	400	450	500	600	700	900	25000
1914	15	20	20	25	30	40	50	-
1914/3	150	250	400	500	700	1250	3000	-
1914-D	100	150	175	200	250	300	500	-
1914-S	25	35	50	60	80	125	200	-
1915-D	20	30	40	50	100	150	250	-
1915-S	50	75	100	200	375	525	675	40000
1916	5	6	7	8	12	20	50	-
1916 (double die obverse)	4750	6750	9250	12750	25000	32000	85000	-
1916-D	15	25	30	30	90	100	175	-
1916-S	10	15	30	40	75	125	200	22000
1917	6	8	9	10	15	25	80	-
1917-D	25	30	50	60	100	200	400	-
1917-S	25	35	60	100	125	250	500	-
1918	5	6	8	12	25	40	100	-
1918-D	20	40	50	125	225	325	500	45000
1918/7-D	1250	1750	2500	5000	9000	12000	35000	-
1918-S	15	25	40	80	150	250	500	-
1919	3	4	5	8	15	25	75	-
1919-D	15	25	50	100	250	350	650	-
1919-S	10	25	50	100	250	375	625	-
1920	2	2.50	3	6	15	25	65	10000
1920-D	8	20	40	100	275	400	600	-
1920-S	5	10	40	100	225	300	600	-
1921	5	6	10	20	40	80	125	-
1921-S	50	80	150	300	700	1250	1800	-
1923	2	3	4	8	15	35	60	7750
1923-S	6	10	25	100	275	325	625	-
1924	2	2.50	5	10	25	40	75	16000
1924-D	8	10	40	100	225	325	525	-
1924-S	15	30	150	400	1250	1750	2500	70000
1925	2	3	4	8	20	25	45	10000
1925-D	10	25	40	100	150	250	400	-
1925-S	5	8	15	80	150	250	400	-
1926	2	2.5	3	5	12	20	35	3250
1926-D	10	15	40	100	250	250	400	-
1926-S	15	40	150	400	875	2500	5000	-
1927	2	2	2.50	5	12	20	35	6000
1927-D	3	5	8	20	60	120	150	-
1927-S	2	2.50	5	35	100	200	625	-
1928	1.50	2.50	3	5	15	20	35	7750
1928-D	1.50	2	4	12	45	50	60	18000
1928-S	1.50	2	4	12	30	100	225	25000
1929	1.50	2	2.50	5	12	20	35	28000
1929-D	1.50	2	2.50	5	35	45	65	30000
1929-S	1.50	5	7	12	35	45	65	-
1930	1.50	2	2.50	5	10	25	30	-
1930-S	1.50	2	2.50	5	12	30	60	-
1931-S	12	15	18	20	35	50	65	32000
1934	1.50	2	3	5	12	18	45	4250
1934-D	1.50	2	5	10	20	25	60	4250
1935	1.50	2	3	5	8	10	20	1750
1935 (double die reverse)	60	85	100	200	800	1500	5000	-
1935-D	1.50	2	3	10	20	40	65	6000
1935-S	1.50	2	3	5	8	18	45	3750
1936	1.50	2	3	5	8	10	18	800
1936-D	1.50	2	3	5	6	12	25	-
1936-D (3 1/2 legs)	1000	1500	2500	4000	6500	-	-	-
1936-S	1.50	2	3	5	8	12	35	1500
1937	1.50	2	3	5	8	10	18	450
1937-D	1.50	2	3	5	8	12	25	725
1937-D (3 legs)	500	600	800	900	1000	1250	2250	130000
1937-S	1.50	2	2.25	3	8	12	30	1000
1938-D	3.50	4	4.50	5	6	8	20	175
1938-D (D over D)	4	5	7	10	12	18	30	800
1938-D (D over S)	4	5	8	10	20	30	55	875

1938-2014 Jefferson Nickels								
	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS67
1938	.20	.30	.40	1	1.25	1.75	3.50	250
1938-D	.75	1	1.25	1.50	2	2.50	4	125
1938-S	1	1.25	1.50	2	2.50	3	4	375
1939	.10	.15	.15	.25	.30	1.75	2.25	225
1939 (doubled MONTICELLO)	25	35	50	75	100	150	200	-
1939-D	2.50	3	4	5	12	20	45	525
1939-S	.40	.60	1	2	3.50	8	15	650
1940	.05	.05	.10	.15	.25	.50	1.25	125
1940-D	.05	.10	.20	.30	.50	1.25	2.50	125
1940-S	.05	.10	.20	.40	.60	1	2.50	250
1941	.05	.05	.10	.15	.30	.50	1.25	100
1941-D	.05	.10	.15	.30	.50	1.25	2.50	125
1941-S	.05	.10	.15	.30	.60	1.50	2.50	300
1942	.05	.10	.15	.20	.50	.75	2.50	175
1942-D	.20	.30	.50	1.25	2	4.50	18	250
1942-D (D over horizontal D)	30	40	50	75	200	475	1500	-
1942-P	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	5	85
1942-S	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	4.50	100
1943/2-P	25	35	50	75	100	150	275	4250
1943-D	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	3.50	85
1943-P	1	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	3.50	75
1943-P (double eye)	15	20	20	25	40	50	100	-
1943-S	.30	.50	1	1.5	2	2.25	3.50	85
1944-D	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	5	75
1944-P	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	5	200
1944-S	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	4.50	90
1945-D	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	3.50	125
1945-P	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	3.50	625
1945-P (double die reverse)	7	10	15	20	30	50	75	-
1945-S	.30	.50	1	1.50	2.50	4	8	-
1946	.05	.05	.05	.10	.15	.25	.60	275
1946-D	.05	.05	.10	.15	.25	.40	.75	225
1946-S	.05	.10	.20	.25	.35	.40	.75	125
1947	.05	.05	.05	.10	.20	.25	.75	375
1947-D	.05	.05	.10	.15	.30	.50	.75	125
1947-S	.05	.05	.10	.15	.25	.35	.60	400
1948	.05	.05	.10	.15	.20	.30	.50	-
1948-D	.05	.05	.10	.30	.40	.60	1	250
1948-S	.05	.10	.20	.35	.40	.50	.75	100
1949	.05	.10	.15	.20	.25	.40	1	-
1949-D	.05	.10	.15	.25	.40	.50	1	800
1949-D (D over S)	40	60	80	100	200	250	350	-
1949-S	.20	.30	.40	.60	.75	1	1.25	150
1950	.10	.15	.20	.25	.50	.60	1	225
1950-D	5	6	7	7	8	8	12	300
1951	.05	.05	.10	.15	.30	.40	1	150
1951-D	.05	.10	.15	.20	.40	.50	1	400
1951-S	.10	.20	.25	.50	.75	1	2	450
1952	.05	.05	.05	.05	.10	.15	1.50	375
1952-D	.05	.05	.10	.15	.25	.40	3	225
1952-S	.05	.05	.05	.10	.20	.30	.60	150
1953	.05	.05	.05	.10	.15	.20	.30	-
1953-D	.05	.05	.05	.10	.15	.20	.35	275
1953-S	.05	.05	.10	.20	.25	.30	1	850
1954	.05	.05	.05	.05	.10	.15	1	-
1954-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.10	.15	.50	-
1954-S	.05	.05	.05	.05	.10	.25	1.25	450
1954-S (S over D)	.05	.05	.05	.05	5	6	25	-
1955	.05	.10	.15	.25	.30	.35	.75	-
1955-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.10	.15	.25	-
1955-D (D over S)	.05	.05	.05	.05	5	6	25	-
1956	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	325
1956-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	200
1957	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	-
1957-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	225
1958	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	.15	.35	-
1958-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	425
1959	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	-
1959-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	-
1960	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	-
1960-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	-
1961	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	450
1961-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	-
1962	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	575
1962-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	-
1963	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	350
1963-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	-
1964	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	-
1964-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	1000
1965	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	-
1965 (special mint set)	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	-
1966	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	1500
1966 (special mint set)	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	-
1967	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1967 (special mint set)	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	-
1968-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1968-S	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	350
1969-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1969-S	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1970-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	925
1970-S	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1971	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1971-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	75
1972	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-

1938-2014 Jefferson Nickels								
	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS67
1972-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	450
1973	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	400
1973-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1974	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1974-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1975	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	85
1975-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	125
1976	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1976-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1977	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	200
1977-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1978	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1978-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1979	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1979-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	575
1980-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1980-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1981-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1981-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1982-D	.05	.20	.25	.30	.35	.40	1	-
1982-P	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	2	3.50	-
1983-D	.05	.20	.20	.25	.35	.35	.75	-
1983-P	.05	.20	.30	.35	.50	.60	1.25	-
1984-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1984-P	.05	.05	.05	.15	.20	.20	.50	50
1985-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1985-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1986-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	0.2	.20	.75	-
1986-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1987-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1987-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1988-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	225
1988-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1989-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1989-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1990-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1990-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1991-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1991-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1992-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1992-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	1	-
1993-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1993-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1994-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1994-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1994-P (frosted uncirculated)	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1995-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1995-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1996-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1996-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1997-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1997-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1997-P (frosted uncirculated)	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	5	200	-
1998-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1998-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1999-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
1999-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2000-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2000-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2001-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2001-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	30
2002-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2002-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	40
2003-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2003-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2004-D Louisiana Purchase	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	50
2004-P Louisiana Purchase	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2004-D Lewis and Clark Keelboat	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2004-P Lewis and Clark Keelboat	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2005-D Buffalo	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2005-P Buffalo	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2005-D Ocean in View	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2005-P Ocean in View	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2006-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2006-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2007-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2007-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2008-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2008-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2009-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2009-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2010-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2010-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2011-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2011-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2012-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2012-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2013-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	-
2013-P	.05	.05	.05	.30	.60	1	2	-
2014-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.25	-
2014-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.25	-

1938-2014 Jefferson Nickels Proofs								
	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1942	15	20	30	45	60	75	100	200
1942-P	60	65	75	100	125	150	175	350
1950	25	30	35	45	55	65	90	125
1951	20	25	30	40	50	60	70	100
1952	8	10	12	18	30	35	50	75
1953	5	6	8	12	25	35	40	45
1954	2.25	2.50	3.50	6	12	18	30	35
1955	1	1.50	3	5	12	15	20	30
1956	.40	.60	1.50	3	10	15	20	25
1957	.40	.60	1.50	3	10	15	20	25
1958	.50	1	1.75	3	10	15	20	25
1959	.50	.60	1.75	3.50	8	12	18	25
1960	.40	.50	1.25	2	5	12	15	20
1961	.40	.50	.60	1.25	2	4.50	15	20
1962	.40	.50	.60	1.25	2	5	15	20
1963	.40	.50	.60	1.25	2	4.50	15	20
1964	.40	.50	.60	1.25	2	5	15	20
1968-S	.30	.40	.50	1.25	2	4	10	15
1969-S	.30	.40	.50	1.25	2	4	10	15
1970-S	.30	.40	.50	1.25	2	4	10	15
1971-S	.75	1	1.25	2	3	4.50	10	15
1972-S	.75	1	1.25	2	3	4	8	10
1973-S	.35	.50	1	2	3	4	8	10
1974-S	.35	.50	1	2	3	4	8	10
1975-S	.35	.50	1	2	3	4	8	10
1976-S	.35	.50	1	2	3	4	6	8
1977-S	.35	.50	1	1.25	2.25	4	6	8
1978-S	.35	.50	1	1.25	2.25	4	8	10
1979-S (filled S)	.25	.50	1	1.25	2.25	4	8	10
1979-S (clear S)	.35	.50	1.25	1.5	3	6	10	12
1980-S	.25	.50	1	1.50	3.50	6	10	12
1981-S	.50	.60	1	1.50	3	4.50	8	10
1982-S	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	3	5	8	10
1983-S	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.25	3.50	6	8	10
1984-S	1.50	1.75	2	2.50	4	6	8	10
1985-S	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	3	4.50	6	10
1986-S	2.25	2.5	3	4	6	7	8	10
1987-S	.50	.60	1	2	3	5	8	10
1988-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	5	7	8	10
1989-S	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	3	4.50	6	10
1990-S	1.75	2	2.25	3	4.50	6	8	10
1991-S	1.75	2	2.25	2.50	4	6	8	10
1992-S	.50	.60	.75	1.5	2.50	4.50	6	10
1993-S	.50	.60	1	1.75	3	4.50	6	10
1994-S	.60	.75	1	1.50	2.50	4	6	10
1995-S	.60	.75	1	2.25	3	4.50	6	10
1996-S	.50	.60	1	1.50	3	4	6	10
1997-S	.60	.75	1.25	1.75	3	4.50	6	10
1998-S	.60	.75	1	1.75	3	4	6	10
1999-S	.75	1	1.25	2	3	4	6	7
2000-S	.30	.35	.60	1.25	2.25	4	6	7
2001-S	.30	.35	.60	1.25	2.25	4	6	7
2002-S	.30	.40	.65	1.25	2.25	4	6	7
2003-S	.60	.75	1	1.50	2.50	4	6	7
2004-S Louisiana Purchase	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	5	6	8
2004-S Lewis and Clark Keelboat	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	5	6	8
2005-S Buffalo	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	5	6	8
2005-S Ocean in View	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	5	6	8
2006-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7
2007-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7
2008-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7
2009-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7
2010-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7
2011-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7
2012-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7
2013-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7
2014-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7

1809-1837 Capped Bust Dimes								
	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS67
1809	475	850	1250	1500	2500	3500	6000	-
1811/9	350	400	675	1000	1750	2250	4000	-
1814 (small date)	45	95	125	250	650	1000	1750	-
1814 (large date)	40	50	80	150	400	750	1250	-
1814 STATESOFAMERICA (large date)	60	80	150	350	700	1500	2500	-
1820 (large 0)	40	65	100	200	500	750	1250	-
1820 (small 0)	40	50	80	150	400	700	1500	-
1820 STATESOFAMERICA (small 0)	40	50	80	150	400	700	1250	-
1821 (small date)	40	65	100	200	550	775	1250	-
1821 (large date)	40	50	80	150	400	700	1200	-
1822	2000	2750	3750	5250	9500	12000	20000	-
1823/2 (small E's)	50	75	100	225	600	1000	2000	-
1823/2 (large E's)	40	50	75	150	400	700	1200	-
1824/2	125	200	475	650	850	1250	2250	-
1825	50	75	125	225	475	800	1250	-
1827	50	65	100	225	525	700	1500	38000
1828 (large date, curled base 2)	100	225	275	475	975	1750	3250	-
1828 (small date, squared base 2)	65	100	150	225	475	675	1500	-
1829 (curled base 2)	35	50	75	150	325	525	1250	38000
1829 (small 10c)	35	40	50	100	250	400	800	-
1829 (medium 10c)	35	40	50	80	250	400	800	-
1829 (large 10c)	60	60	100	200	400	550	1000	-
1830/29	50	75	125	225	400	750	1500	45000
1830 (small 10c)	35	50	75	125	325	625	1250	42500
1830 (large 10c)	35	40	50	80	250	400	800	-
1831	35	45	65	100	275	475	1000	38000
1832	35	45	65	100	275	475	1000	38000
1833	35	45	65	100	272	475	1000	38000

1809-1837 Capped Bust Dimes								
	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS67
1833 (high 3)	35	40	50	90	250	400	800	-
1834 (small 4)	35	45	65	100	275	475	1000	38000
1834 (large 4)	35	40	50	90	250	400	800	-
1835	35	45	65	100	275	475	1000	-
1836	35	45	65	100	275	475	1000	42000
1837	35	50	75	125	300	500	1000	-
1837-1891 Seated Liberty Dimes								
	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS67
1837 (small date)	50	60	125	325	500	725	1250	45000
1837 (large date)	45	50	100	300	500	750	1100	-
1838-0	50	80	200	400	775	1250	3250	-
1838 (small stars)	25	30	50	100	200	350	725	18000
1838 (large stars)	20	25	30	60	175	250	400	15000
1839	20	25	30	40	150	250	400	12500
1839-0	25	30	50	150	175	375	900	35000
1840 (no drapery)	25	30	40	50	150	250	400	18000
1840 (with drapery)	40	60	100	250	400	775	2750	-
1840-0	30	40	60	100	450	1000	5250	-
1841	15	18	25	40	75	150	375	12000
1841-0	25	30	35	45	150	250	875	-
1842	15	20	25	50	75	175	300	14000
1842-0	25	30	40	80	350	1250	2750	-
1843	15	20	25	30	50	150	325	-
1843-0	100	175	450	900	2750	10000	50000	-
1844	175	275	400	550	1250	2250	4750	-
1845	8	12	18	25	60	150	350	12000
1845-0	30	75	150	525	1250	2500	6750	-
1846	400	525	625	1250	3500	8000	35000	-
1847	20	30	40	80	175	450	1250	-
1848	20	25	30	60	125	200	575	-
1849	15	20	25	35	100	200	375	-
1849-0	20	25	60	150	400	8575	2500	-
1850	15	20	25	40	85	150	300	-
1850-0	20	35	50	80	250	450	1250	42000
1851	10	15	20	30	50	150	350	15000
1851-0	25	35	40	100	275	625	2250	-
1852	15	20	25	35	80	150	300	8000
1852-0	30	35	60	150	350	575	1500	-
1853 (no arrows)	100	225	325	500	650	750	1000	12000
1853 (with arrows)	15	20	25	40	75	175	325	12000
1853-0	20	40	60	100	250	500	2000	-
1854	15	20	25	40	75	150	325	15000
1854-0	15	20	25	40	100	225	500	15000
1855	15	20	25	40	75	175	350	18000
1856 (small date)	15	18	20	25	50	150	300	12000
1856 (large date)	20	25	30	40	75	175	375	-
1856-0	12	18	25	40	125	275	675	-
1856-S	150	275	600	900	2000	2500	4750	-
1857	15	18	18	20	50	150	300	-
1857-0	15	18	25	35	100	225	450	12000
1858	15	18	18	20	55	150	275	8750
1858-0	15	20	40	90	175	375	875	32000
1858-S	225	275	575	850	1750	2250	5250	-
1859	15	20	25	40	75	150	300	7500
1859-0	15	20	25	40	100	150	350	-
1859-S	125	200	400	600	1500	3000	10000	-
1860-S	40	60	75	175	400	750	2000	-
1860	15	20	25	30	50	125	275	-
1860-0	400	650	1000	2000	4000	7000	20000	-
1861	15	18	20	25	30	100	150	-
1861-S	60	100	150	200	500	750	3000	-
1862	15	18	20	25	50	80	150	-
1862-S	50	60	100	200	350	1000	3000	-
1863	400	550	700	950	1000	1150	1400	-
1863-S	50	60	80	150	250	500	2000	-
1864	400	500	700	900	1000	1000	1250	-
1864-S	40	50	80	125	250	400	1100	-
1865	500	600	700	900	1100	1000	1200	-
1865-S	40	60	100	200	400	800	4000	-
1866	450	650	800	1000	1100	1200	1800	-
1866-S	50	60	120	150	300	400	2000	-
1867	500	750	1000	1150	1200	1300	1500	-
1867-S	50	80	150	200	400	750	2000	-
1868	25	30	40	50	100	200	400	-
1868-S	30	40	50	120	200	300	600	-
1869	30	40	50	120	150	250	600	-
1869-S	25	30	40	60	100	200	500	-
1870	15	20	30	40	50	100	200	-
1870-S	350	400	550	700	1000	1100	2200	-
1871	15	18	20	30	50	200	300	-
1871-CC	2200	4000	5000	10000	15000	-	-	-
1871-S	40	60	100	150	225	350	1200	-
1872	15	18	18	25	35	100	200	-
1872-CC	750	1200	2000	3500	8000	-	-	-
1872-S	40	60	100	200	300	450	1000	-
1873 (no arrows, closed 3)	15	18	20	25	40	80	200	-
1873 (no arrows, open 3)	30	40	65	100	150	250	750	-
1873 (with arrows)	15	20	30	75	125	300	600	-
1873-S (with arrows)	25	30	50	80	225	450	1200	-
1873-CC (with arrows)	1500	3000	4000	-	-	-	-	-
1874	15	20	25	70	150	300	550	-
1874-S	40	60	100	150	300	500	1200	-
1875	15	18	20	20	25	70	125	-
1875-CC (CC below bow)	15	25	30	50	150	200	500	-
1875-CC (CC above bow)	15	25	30	50	90	125	300	-
1875-S (S below bow)	15	15	25	30	50	75	150	-
1875-S (S above bow)	15	20	30	40	75	100	200	-

1837-1891 Seated Liberty Dimes

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS67
1876	15	18	20	25	35	75	150	-
1876-CC	15	25	40	65	100	125	300	-
1876-S	15	15	15	25	50	80	175	-
1877	15	15	15	25	40	75	150	-
1877-CC	18	25	30	60	80	100	200	-
1877-S	15	20	25	40	60	80	150	-
1878-CC	100	150	200	300	450	600	1000	-
1878	15	15	20	25	50	80	175	-
1879	250	300	375	450	600	650	750	-
1880	250	300	375	450	475	500	600	-
1881	250	300	375	450	475	500	600	-
1882	15	18	20	25	30	80	150	-
1883	15	18	20	25	30	80	150	-
1884	15	18	20	25	30	80	150	-
1884-S	30	35	40	60	150	300	750	-
1885	15	18	20	25	30	80	150	-
1885-S	500	600	900	1500	2500	3500	5500	-
1886	15	18	20	25	30	80	150	-
1886-S	35	50	75	125	200	250	600	-
1887	15	18	20	25	30	80	150	-
1887-S	15	18	20	25	30	80	150	-
1888	15	18	20	25	30	80	150	-
1888-S	15	18	20	25	30	80	250	-
1889	15	18	20	25	30	80	150	-
1889-S	15	16	30	40	60	150	500	-
1890	15	18	20	25	30	80	150	-
1890-S	15	16	25	50	100	150	400	-
1891	15	18	20	25	30	80	150	-
1891-O	15	18	20	25	30	80	200	-
1891-O (horizontal O)	75	100	150	200	250	450	1000	-
1891-S	15	18	20	25	35	80	200	-

1892-1916 Barber Dimes

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1892	8	10	15	25	30	60	120	600
1892-O	12	15	40	60	80	100	150	1250
1892-S	80	125	200	225	275	300	400	4000
1893	8	12	20	30	50	75	175	1000
1893/2	125	150	200	250	300	400	800	5500
1893-O	30	50	125	150	200	250	300	2500
1893-S	15	25	40	50	50	150	300	3000
1894	30	50	125	150	200	250	300	1200
1894-O	80	100	225	300	450	550	1600	-
1895	80	200	350	450	500	600	700	2250
1895-O	425	600	1000	1500	2800	4000	5500	23000
1895-S	40	60	150	200	250	300	500	6500
1896	12	25	60	80	100	125	175	1400
1896-O	80	150	300	400	500	600	1000	9000
1896-S	80	150	300	350	400	500	800	4000
1897	4	6	8	15	30	60	150	600
1897-O	60	125	300	400	500	600	1000	4500
1897-S	20	50	100	150	200	250	500	3500
1898	4	6	8	15	30	60	150	600
1898-O	12	30	100	150	250	300	500	3250
1898-S	8	15	40	50	80	150	400	3500
1899	4	6	8	15	25	60	125	600
1899-O	10	20	75	125	175	250	400	4250
1899-S	8	15	30	40	50	100	300	2750
1900	4	6	8	12	25	60	125	650
1900-O	20	40	125	175	250	400	600	5000
1900-S	4	6	12	20	30	75	150	1650
1901	4	6	8	12	30	60	125	700
1901-O	4	6	15	30	75	200	500	4250
1901-S	75	200	350	500	600	700	1000	4800
1902	4	6	8	10	25	60	125	600
1902-O	4	6	15	40	75	150	400	4500
1902-S	8	20	60	125	150	200	400	3500
1903	4	6	8	10	30	60	125	1000
1903-O	4	6	15	25	60	100	250	4500
1903-S	80	150	350	500	700	800	1250	2800
1904	4	6	8	10	30	60	125	1300
1904-S	40	80	200	250	350	500	750	4500
1905	4	6	8	10	30	60	125	700
1905-O (large O)	4	10	40	60	100	150	300	1500
1905-O (small O)	40	60	80	175	250	400	1800	12000
1905-S	4	6	10	20	50	100	200	1000
1906	4	4	5	8	25	60	100	650
1906-D	4	6	8	15	40	80	150	1500
1906-O	4	12	50	80	100	125	200	1200
1906-S	4	6	15	25	50	100	250	1250
1907	4	4	5	8	25	60	100	625
1907-D	4	6	10	12	50	100	300	2250
1907-O	4	6	30	50	70	100	200	1250
1907-S	4	6	15	30	70	150	400	2200
1908	4	4	5	8	25	60	100	650
1908-D	4	4	5	10	30	60	125	900
1908-O	4	12	50	75	100	150	300	1500
1908-S	4	6	12	25	50	150	300	1800
1909	4	4	5	8	25	60	100	600
1909-D	8	20	60	125	150	250	500	2500
1909-O	4	8	12	25	50	100	200	1600
1909-S	8	20	100	150	200	300	500	2500
1910	4	4	5	10	25	60	100	600
1910-D	4	5	10	25	50	100	200	1500
1910-S	4	10	50	75	125	225	400	2300
1911	4	4	5	8	25	60	100	850
1911-D	4	4	5	8	30	60	100	850
1911-S	4	6	10	20	40	100	200	1000

1892-1916 Barber Dimes

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1912	4	4	5	8	25	60	100	650
1912-D	4	4	5	8	25	60	100	725
1912-S	4	5	6	15	40	100	150	850
1913	4	4	5	8	25	60	100	650
1913-S	30	60	125	225	250	300	450	1400
1914	4	4	5	8	25	60	100	650
1914-D	4	4	5	8	25	60	100	650
1914-S	4	4	10	20	40	80	150	1200
1915	4	4	5	8	25	60	100	650
1915-S	8	12	40	50	75	150	250	1500
1916	4	4	5	8	25	60	100	650
1916-S	4	4	5	8	25	60	100	650

1892-1915 Barber Dimes Proofs

	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1892	-	400	450	650	975	1500	2250	4500
1893	400	450	650	975	1500	2250	4500	10500
1894	-	400	450	625	950	1500	2250	4250
1894-S	-	365000	500000	1200000	1850000	2350000	2900000	-
1895	-	400	475	675	975	1750	2000	4500
1896	225	400	450	650	950	1750	2000	4500
1897	-	400	450	650	950	1500	2000	4250
1898	-	400	450	625	950	1500	2000	4250
1899	225	400	450	625	950	1500	2000	4500
1900	-	400	450	625	950	1500	2000	4250
1901	-	400	450	625	950	1500	2000	4500
1902	-	400	450	625	950	1500	2000	5000
1903	-	400	450	625	950	1500	2000	4750
1904	-	400	450	625	950	1500	2000	4500
1905	-	400	450	625	950	1500	2000	4250
1906	-	400	450	625	950	1500	2250	4250
1907	-	400	450	625	950	1500	2250	4500
1908	-	400	450	625	950	1500	2000	4500
1909	200	400	450	625	975	1500	2000	4500
1910	-	400	450	625	950	1500	2000	4500
1911	-	400	450	625	950	1500	2000	4500
1912	225	400	450	625	950	1500	2000	5000
1913	-	400	450	625	950	1500	2000	4750
1914	-	400	450	625	975	1500	2000	5250
1915	-	400	450	625	975	1750	2500	5500

1916-1945 Mercury Dimes

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1916	3	4	5	8	12	25	30	100
1916-D	1000	1750	3000	4500	6000	9000	-	-
1916-S	3	4	10	15	25	30	50	200
1917	3	4	5	6	8	15	50	150
1917-D	3	5	12	30	60	80	250	1000
1917-S	3	4	5	8	15	30	150	425
1918	3	4	5	12	40	50	80	425
1918-D	3	4	6	12	30	50	200	700
1918-S	3	4	5	12	25	40	200	750
1919	3	4	5	6	12	25	150	350
1919-D	3	5	15	30	50	80	350	1400
1919-S	3	4	12	20	40	80	400	1250
1920	3	4	5	6	8	15	60	250
1920-D	3	4	5	10	25	50	300	600
1920-S	3	4	6	10	20	40	250	1400
1921	60	80	125	250	550	900	1200	3500
1921-D	80	135	200	400	600	1000	1500	3200
1923	3	4	5	6	8	15	30	100
1923-S	3	4	8	20	80	100	175	1200
1924	3	4	5	6	15	30	40	180
1924-D	3	5	10	25	60	100	175	900
1924-S	3	4	5	12	60	100	200	1100
1925	3	4	5	6	10	15	30	200
1925-D	3	4	15	50	150	200	350	1800
1925-S	3	4	8	20	80	100	200	1500
1926	3	4	5	6	6	12	25	225
1926-D	3	4	5	12	30	50	125	600
1926-S	12	15	30	75	300	400	1000	3000
1927	3	4	5	6	6	12	30	150
1927-D	3	4	8	25	80	100	175	1400
1927-S	3	4	5	12	30	50	300	1600
1928	3	4	5	6	6	15	30	125
1928-D	3	4	12	25	75	100	175	900
1928-S (large S)	4	5	8	12	40	80	250	800
1928-S (small S)	3	4	5	6	20	40	160	500
1929	3	4	5	6	6	10	20	60
1929-D	3	4	5	8	12	20	30	80
1929-S	3	4	5	6	8	20	30	125
1930	3	4	5	6	8	15	30	125
1930-S	3	4	5	6	20	50	80	200
1931	3	4	5	6	15	25	40	130
1931-D	8	10	15	20	50	60	90	275
1931-S	3	4	5	12	25	50	100	275
1934	2	2.50	3	4	6	10	30	60
1934-D	2	2.50	3	4	15	30	40	80
1935	2	2.50	3	4	5	8	10	35
1935-D	2	2.50	3	4	15	25	40	80
1935-S	2	2.50	3	4	6	15	25	40
1936	2	2.50	3	4	5	6	10	30
1936-D	2	2.50	3	4	8	15	30	50
1936-S	2	2.50	3	4	6	15	25	40
1937	2	2.50	3	4	5	6	8	25
1937-D	2	2.50	3	4	5	12	25	45
1937-S	2	2.50	3	4	5	12	25	40
1938	2	2.50	3	4	5	8	12	30
1938-D	2	2.50	3	4	5	12	15	30

1916-1945 Mercury Dimes								
	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1938-S	2	2.50	3	4	5	12	20	35
1939	2	2.50	3	4	5	6	10	30
1939-D	2	2.50	3	4	5	6	8	20
1939-S	2	2.50	3	4	5	15	25	45
1940	2	2.50	3	4	5	6	8	25
1940-D	2	2.50	3	4	5	6	8	30
1940-S	2	2.50	3	4	5	6	8	30
1941	2	2.50	3	4	5	6	8	25
1941-D	2	2.50	3	4	4.5	5	6	25
1941-S (large S)	4	5	8	15	25	30	110	-
1941-S (small S)	2	2.50	3	4	4.50	5	6	25
1942/1	500	550	600	650	800	1250	3000	-
1942	2	2.50	3	4	4.50	5	6	25
1942/1-D	500	550	600	650	800	1250	3000	9000
1942-D	2	2.50	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1942-S	2	2.50	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1943	2	2.50	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1943-D	2	2.50	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1943-S	2	2.50	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1944	2	2.50	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1944-D	2	2.50	3	4	4.50	5	8	20
1944-S	2	2.50	3	4	4.50	5	8	25
1945	2	2.50	3	4	4.50	5	8	20
1945-D	2	2.50	3	4	4.50	5	8	20
1945-S (large S)	2	2.50	3	4	4.50	5	8	20
1945-S (small S)	3	4	5	8	12	20	30	100

1946-2014 Roosevelt Dimes								
	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1946	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	15
1946-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	15
1946-S	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	15
1947	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	15
1947-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	15
1947-S	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	15
1948	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	15
1948-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	15
1948-S	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	15
1949	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	75
1949-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	25
1949-S	3	3	3	3	10	20	30	75
1950	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	40
1950-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	15
1950-S	3	3	3	3	5	10	30	75
1951	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	12
1951-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	12
1951-S	3	3	3	3	3	4	6	35
1952	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	25
1952-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	12
1952-S	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	20
1953	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	12
1953-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	12
1953-S	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	12
1954	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	10
1954-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	10
1954-S	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	10
1955	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1955-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1955-S	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1956	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1956-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1957	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1957-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1958	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	10
1958-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	10
1959	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1959-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1960	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1960-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1961	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1961-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1962	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1962-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1963	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1963-D	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1964	3	3	3	3	3	4	4.50	8
1965	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	3
1965 (special mint set)	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	3
1966	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	3
1966 (special mint set)	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	3
1967	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	3
1967 (special mint set)	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	3
1968	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	3
1968-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	3
1969	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	3
1969-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	3
1970	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1970-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1971	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1971-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1972	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1972-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1973	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1973-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1974	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1974-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1975	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1975-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2

1946-2014 Roosevelt Dimes								
	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1976	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1976-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1977	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1977-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1978	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1978-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1979	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1979-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1980-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1980-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1981-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1981-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1982	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1982-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1982-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1983-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1983-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1984-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1984-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1985-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1985-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1986-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1986-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1987-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1987-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1988-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1988-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1989-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1989-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1990-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1990-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1991-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1991-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1992-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1992-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1993-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1993-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1994-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1994-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1995-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1995-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1996-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1996-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1996-W	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1997-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1997-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40	2
1998-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
1998-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
1999-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
1999-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2000-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2000-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2001-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2001-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2002-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2002-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2003-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2003-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2004-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2004-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2005-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2005-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2006-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2006-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2007-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2007-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2008-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2008-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2009-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2009-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2010-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2010-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2011-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2011-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2012-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2012-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2013-D	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2013-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.30	2
2014-P	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	

1950-2013 Roosevelt Dimes Proofs

	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1964	3.50	4	4.50	5	6	10	12	20
1968	-	-	-	-	12000	12500	12750	25000
1968-S	.40	.50	.60	1.50	2.50	4	5	8
1969-S	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	12
1970	-	-	-	675	700	800	875	950
1970-S	-	.40	.50	1	1.75	3	6	10
1971-S	-	.40	.50	1	1.75	3	6	10
1972-S	-	.50	.60	1.25	1.75	3	6	10
1973-S	-	.40	.50	1	1.75	3	5	8
1974-S	-	.50	.60	1.25	1.75	3.50	6	10
1975-S	-	.50	.60	1.25	2	4	6	10
1976-S	-	.50	.60	1.25	2	3.50	5	8
1977-S	-	.60	.75	1.50	2.50	4	6	8
1978-S	-	.50	.60	1.25	1.75	3.50	10	12
1979-S (clear S)	-	.50	.60	1.25	2.50	6	8	10
1980-S	-	.50	.60	1.25	2	5	8	10
1981-S	-	.50	.60	1.25	2	5	8	10
1982-S	-	.60	.75	1.75	3	6	8	10
1983-S	-	.50	.60	1.75	3	6	8	10
1984-S	-	.75	1	1.75	3	7	8	10
1985-S	-	.50	.60	1.25	2	5	8	10
1986-S	-	.60	1	1.75	3.50	8	10	12
1987-S	-	.60	.75	1.50	2.50	5	7	10
1988-S	-	1.25	1.50	2	3.50	6	8	10
1989-S	-	1.25	1.75	2.50	4	6	8	10
1990-S	-	.75	1.25	1.75	2.50	5	8	10
1991-S	-	1.25	1.50	2	3	6	8	10
1992-S	-	1.25	1.50	2.25	3	5	8	10
1993-S	-	3	3.50	4	5	7	8	10
1994-S	-	2.25	2.50	3	5	7	8	10
1995-S	-	7	7	8	8	10	10	12
1996-S	-	1	1.25	2	3	5	8	10
1997-S	-	7	7	8	10	10	10	12
1998-S	-	2	2.25	3	4.50	8	10	10
1999-S	-	1.50	1.75	2.25	3.50	6	8	10
2000-S	-	1.50	1.75	3	4.50	7	8	12
2001-S	-	.60	1	1.50	2.25	4.50	7	10
2002-S	-	.60	1	1.50	2.25	4.50	7	10
2003-S	-	1.50	1.75	3	4.50	6	8	10
2004-S	-	.60	1	1.50	2.50	4.50	7	8
2005-S	-	.60	1	1.75	3	4.50	7	8
2006-S	-	.60	1	1.75	3	4.50	7	8
2007-S	-	.60	1	1.75	3	5	7	8
2008-S	-	1.50	1.75	3	4	5	8	10
2009-S	-	.60	1	1.75	3	5	7	8
2010-S	-	.60	1	1.75	3	5	7	8
2011-S	-	.60	1	1.75	3	5	7	8
2012-S	-	.60	1	1.75	3	5	7	8
2013-S	-	.60	1	1.75	3	5	7	8
2014-S	-	.60	1	1.75	3	5	7	8

1850-1907 Liberty Head Double Eagles Gold

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1850	1750	1750	1750	2250	3500	5750	18000	250000
1850-O	1750	2250	2750	4250	7500	18000	70000	-
1851	1750	1750	2000	2000	2250	3000	8250	-
1851-O	2000	2000	2250	3500	5000	8750	35000	-
1852	1750	1750	1750	2000	2500	3250	7000	-
1852-O	2000	2000	2000	2500	4500	8000	40000	360000
1853	2000	2000	2000	2000	2500	3000	6500	190000
1853/2	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	6000	30000	-
1853-O	2250	2500	2750	3750	8500	12000	45000	-
1854	2000	2000	2000	2000	2250	3000	9250	-
1854-O	65000	75000	125000	180000	285000	415000	810000	-
1854-S	2000	2000	2000	3750	5000	15000	30000	130000
1855	1250	2000	2000	2000	2250	2750	12000	-
1855-O	4250	5500	7500	12000	32000	52000	125000	-
1855-S	1250	2000	2000	2250	2250	2250	10000	-
1856	2000	2000	2000	2000	2250	2750	9500	-
1856-O	100000	130000	150000	200000	330000	480000	-	-
1856-S	2000	2000	2000	2000	2250	3000	7250	40000
1857	2000	2000	2000	2000	2250	2750	7250	-
1857-O	2750	3250	3750	5000	9250	15000	62000	-
1857-S	2000	2000	2000	2000	2250	3250	6000	15000
1858	2000	2000	2000	2250	2500	3500	10000	-
1858-O	2750	3250	3750	4500	7750	20000	60000	-
1858-S	1250	2000	2000	2000	2250	3000	9750	-
1859	2000	2000	2000	2500	4250	9000	32000	-
1859-O	3250	3750	5000	14000	28000	55000	140000	-
1859-S	2000	2000	2000	2250	2500	3500	15000	-
1860	2000	2000	2000	2000	2500	3000	7250	100000
1860-O	3750	5000	6500	15000	35000	55000	150000	-
1860-S	2000	2000	2000	2250	2500	4250	10000	-
1861	2000	2000	2000	2250	2500	3000	7000	60000
1861-O	6500	7500	8000	18000	35000	62000	165000	-
1861-S	2000	2000	2000	2250	2500	3500	18000	-
1861-S (Paquet reverse design)	12000	18000	25000	35000	80000	95000	-	-
1862	2250	2500	2750	5250	15000	18000	40000	-
1862-S	2000	2250	2250	2500	3000	4000	20000	-
1863	1250	1500	2000	2500	3000	6750	20000	-
1863-S	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	8500	-
1864	1250	1250	1750	2250	2750	6250	18000	-
1864-S	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	10000	-
1865	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	7500	-
1865-S	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	5500	-
1866-S (w/o motto)	3250	3750	4250	4750	15000	35000	165000	-
1866 (with motto)	1250	1250	1250	1750	2000	2500	10000	-
1866-S (with motto)	1250	1250	1250	1750	2000	3000	20000	-

1850-1907 Liberty Head Double Eagles Gold

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1867	1250	1250	1250	1750	2000	2250	18000	-
1867-S	1250	1250	1250	1750	2000	2250	20000	-
1868	1250	1250	1500	2000	2250	3250	20000	-
1868-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	15750	-
1869	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	8750	-
1869-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	12000	-
1870	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2750	15000	-
1870-CC	100000	140000	180000	215000	260000	365000	650000	-
1870-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	8750	-
1871	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2500	9000	-
1871-CC	3000	5000	7000	9000	18000	35000	80000	-
1871-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	6750	-
1872	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	6750	-
1872-CC	2000	2500	3000	3500	5250	12000	50000	-
1872-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	5750	-
1873 (closed 3)	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	40000	-
1873 (open 3)	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	2750	-
1873-CC	2500	3000	3500	4000	6250	15000	50000	-
1873-S (closed 3)	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	3000	-
1873-S (open 3)	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	10000	-
1874	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	3500	-
1874-CC	1500	2000	2500	3000	3250	5250	18000	-
1874-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	3500	-
1875	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	2750	-
1875-CC	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	8000	-
1875-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	2750	-
1876	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	2750	-
1876-CC	1500	2000	2500	3000	3250	4500	12000	-
1876-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	2750	-
1877	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2500	-
1877-CC	1250	1750	2250	2750	3500	4750	20000	-
1877-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	-
1878	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	-
1878-CC	1500	2000	2500	3000	5000	10000	35000	-
1878-S	1250	1250	1250	1750	1750	2000	2250	-
1879	1250	1250	1250	1750	1750	2000	2250	-
1879-CC	1500	2000	2500	3000	5000	10000	35000	-
1879-O	6000	8000	10000	15000	18000	35000	90000	-
1879-S	1250	1250	1250	1750	1750	2000	2250	-
1880	1250	1250	1250	1750	1750	2000	4000	-
1880-S	1250	1250	1250	1750	1750	2000	2250	-
1881	5000	7000	9000	12000	20000	35000	80000	-
1881-S	1250	1250	1250	1750	1750	2000	2250	-
1882	7000	9000	12000	18000	35000	65000	125000	-
1882-CC	1750	2250	2500	2750	3000	3500	12000	-
1882-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	-
1883-CC	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	4000	10000	-
1883-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	-
1884-CC	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3250	6750	-
1884-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	-
1885	4000	6000	8000	10000	15000	25000	70000	-
1885-CC	2000	2500	3000	3500	4500	8500	25000	-

1850-1907 Liberty Head Double Eagles Gold								
	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1906-D	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	-
1906-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	-
1907	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	-
1907-D	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	-
1907-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	-

1859-1907 Liberty Head Double Eagles Gold Proofs								
	AU50	AU53	AU55	AU58	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63
1859	75000	80000	85000	90000	95000	100000	125000	150000
1860	65000	70000	75000	80000	85000	90000	95000	100000
1861	55000	60000	65000	70000	75000	80000	85000	90000
1862	45000	50000	55000	60000	65000	70000	75000	80000
1863	45000	50000	55000	60000	65000	70000	75000	80000
1864	45000	50000	55000	60000	65000	70000	75000	80000
1865	45000	50000	55000	60000	65000	70000	75000	80000
1866	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000	50000	55000	60000
1867	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000	50000	55000	60000
1868	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000	50000	55000	60000
1869	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000	50000	55000	60000
1870	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000	50000	55000	60000
1871	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000	50000	55000
1872	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000	50000	55000
1873	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000	50000	55000
1874	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000	50000	60000
1875	55000	60000	65000	70000	75000	80000	85000	90000
1876	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000	50000	55000
1877	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000
1878	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000
1879	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000
1880	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000	35000
1881	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000
1882	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000
1883	70000	75000	80000	85000	90000	95000	100000	110000
1884	70000	75000	80000	85000	90000	95000	100000	110000
1885	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000
1886	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000
1887	30000	35000	40000	45000	50000	55000	60000	65000
1888	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1889	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1890	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1891	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1892	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1893	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1894	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1895	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1896	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1897	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1898	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1899	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1900	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1901	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1902	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1903	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1904	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1905	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1906	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1907	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000

1838-1907 Liberty Head Eagles Gold								
	AG03	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60
1838	800	900	1250	1750	2000	3750	8250	41750
1839 (large letters)	800	850	925	1000	1500	5750	8000	30000
1839 (small letters)	700	750	875	975	1500	10000	30000	75000
1840	700	750	875	975	1000	1250	3500	11500
1841	700	750	875	975	1000	1250	3250	9000
1841-O	800	900	1250	1750	5250	15000	20000	90000
1842 (small date)	700	750	875	975	1000	1250	6000	15000
1842 (large date)	700	750	875	975	1000	1250	3500	9500
1842-O	700	750	875	975	1000	1500	8500	22500
1843	700	750	875	975	1000	1250	4250	16750
1843-O	700	750	875	975	1000	1250	4000	12000
1844	750	800	850	900	1250	3250	6500	16750
1844-O	700	750	875	975	1000	1500	6000	15000
1845	800	850	925	1000	1250	2500	4500	17500
1845-O	800	850	925	1000	1000	1500	7250	16500
1846	700	750	875	975	1000	1250	3500	19000
1846-O	700	750	875	975	1000	1250	3250	12750
1846/5-O	700	750	875	975	1000	1250	4500	16750
1847	800	850	925	975	1000	1000	2250	3500
1847-O	800	850	925	975	1000	1000	2500	6500
1848	800	850	925	975	1000	1250	2500	5000
1848-O	800	850	925	1000	1250	2000	4500	17750
1849	800	850	925	975	1000	1000	2250	3500
1849-O	800	850	925	1000	1250	2500	5000	27500
1850 (large date)	800	850	925	975	1000	1000	2500	4500
1850 (small date)	800	850	925	1000	1000	1250	4500	8500
1850-O	800	850	925	1000	1000	1250	4000	19500
1851	800	850	925	975	1000	1000	2500	5250
1851-O	800	850	925	975	1000	1250	2500	6500
1852	800	850	925	975	1000	1000	2500	5250
1852-O	800	850	925	1000	1250	2000	5000	27500
1853	800	850	925	1000	1000	1000	2250	3500
1853/2	800	850	925	1000	1000	1500	6000	15000
1853-O	800	850	925	975	1000	1250	6500	14500
1854	800	850	925	975	1000	1000	2250	6250
1854-O (large date)	800	850	925	1000	1250	1500	3500	9500
1854-O (small date)	800	850	925	1000	1000	1500	3000	11000
1854-S	800	850	925	975	1000	1250	2500	10500
1855	800	850	925	975	1000	1000	2500	4750

1838-1907 Liberty Head Eagles Gold								
	AG03	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60
1855-O	800	850	925	1000	1000	2250	5000	28000
1855-S	875	900	1000	1500	2250	5500	8000	20750
1856	800	850	925	975	1000	1000	2500	4250
1856-O	800	850	925	1000	1500	2250	4500	18500
1856-S	800	850	925	975	1000	1250	3250	9000
1857	800	850	925	1000	1000	1000	5500	13500
1857-O	875	900	950	1250	2000	4000	8000	24000
1857-S	800	850	925	1000	1000	1000	3500	11500
1858	900	1000	2000	3000	5250	8250	15000	35000
1858-O	800	850	925	975	1000	1500	2000	10000
1858-S	750	800	850	900	1750	4000	8000	20750
1859	800	850	925	1000	1000	1250	2500	10500
1859-O	850	1000	1500	2000	4000	10000	25000	65000
1859-S	875	900	1000	1500	2750	5250	15000	38250
1860	800	850	925	1000	1250	1500	4500	8500
1860-O	800	850	925	1000	1250	2000	5750	13750
1860-S	875	900	1000	1500	3000	6500	15000	40000
1861	800	850	925	975	1000	1000	2250	6250
1861-S	750	800	850	900	1750	3750	10000	48000
1862	800	850	925	1000	1250	1250	3250	11250
1862-S	750	800	850	900	2000	3500	8000	20750
1863	1250	1500	2000	2500	4000	10000	18000	52500
1863-S	750	800	850	900	1750	3750	8000	29500
1864	750	800	850	900	2000	6000	10000	18000
1864-S	1000	1500	2250	2750	5250	18000	35000	80000
1865	750	800	850	900	2000	5000	15000	35000
1865-S	800	900	1250	1750	5000	12000	18000	50000
1866-S (w/o motto)	3250	3750	4750	5750	10750	15000	20000	58000
1866 (w/motto)	1000	1500	2250	2750	3750	12000	25000	48000
1866-S (w/motto)	875	900	950	1250	2000	4250	8000	28750
1867	800	900	1250	1750	2500	4500	8000	26000
1867-S	1250	1500	2000	2500	5500	8750	15000	40000
1868	800	850	925	1000	1000	1750	3500	7500
1868-S	875	900	950	1250	2500	4000	8000	26500
1869	800	900	1250	1750	2500	4500	8000	28750
1869-S	800	900	1250	1750	2500	4500	8000	28750
1870	800	850	925	1000	1500	2500	8000	17000
1870-CC	10000	12000	18000	25000	40000	70000	80000	125000
1870-S	875	900	950	1250	2500	5500	8000	28750
1871	875	900	1000	1500	2500	3750	5000	19000
1871-CC	900	1000	2250	3250	7500	15000	25000	65000
1871-S	875	900	950	1250	2000	5000	8000	30250
1872	1000	1250	1750	2250	3250	8750	9500	17000
1872-CC	2500	3000	4000	5000	12000	25000	40000	60000
1872-S	750	800	900	1000	1250	2000	4000	17000
1873	2500	3000	4000	5000	8500	18000	25000	48000
1873-CC	5250	5750	6750	7750	12000	25000	40000	65000
1873-S	875	900	950	1250	2250	4250	8000	20750
1874	875	900	950	1000	1000	1000	1000	2000
1874-CC	850	1000	1500	2000	4000	8250	9250	15500
1874-S	875	900	1000	1500	2500	5500	8000	32000
1875-CC	3000	3500	4500	5500	9500	18000	25000	65000
1876	2000	2500	3500	4500	9000	18000	25000	60000
1876-CC	2500	3000	4000	5000	10000	18000	30000	70000
1876-S	875	900	950	1250	1750	5500	8000	32250
1877	900	1000	2000	3000	5000	9500	15000	33000
1877-CC	3000	3500	4500	5500	10000	20500	50000	90000
1877-S	875	900	950	1000	1000	2000	5000	27000
1878	725	750	825	875	925	950	975	1250
1878-CC	2500	3000	4000	5000	8750	18000	30000	70000
1878-S	800	825	875	1000	1250	1750	3000	11750
1879	725	750	825	900	925	950	975	1250
1879-CC	6250	6750	7750	8750	12000	25000	40000	100000
1879-O	900	1000	2000	3000	5750	12000	25000	48000
1879-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	975	1250
1880	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1880-CC	875	900	950	1250	1500	2250	6500	14500
1880-O	800	825	875	1000	1250	2000	4250	8250
1880-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1881	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1881-CC	875	900	950	1250	1500	1750	3500	7250
1881-O	875	900	950	1250	1250	1750	3500	7750
1881-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1882	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1882-CC	875	900	950	1250	1750	3500	6500	17750
1882-O	800	825	875	1000	1500	1750	2750	6250
1882-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1883	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1883-CC	875	900	1000	1500	2000	3000	12000	33000
1883-O	7500	8000	9000	10000	25000	35250	55000	118000
1883-S	800	825	875	925	975	1000	1250	1750
1884	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1884-CC	875	900	950	1250	1750	2500	6500	14500
1884-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1885	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1885-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1886	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1886-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1887	725	750	825	900	925	950	975	1250
1887-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1888	725	750	825	900	925	950	975	1250
1888-O	750	825	875	925	975	1000	1000	1250
1888-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1889	800	825	875	1000	1000	1000	1750	2750
1889-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1890	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1890-CC	875	900	950	1000	1250	1750	1750	2000

1838-1907 Liberty Head Eagles Gold

	AG03	G04	V608	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60
1891	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1891-CC	875	900	950	1000	1250	1500	1500	2000
1892	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1892-CC	875	900	950	1250	1500	1750	2500	5000
1892-O	800	825	875	925	975	1000	1000	1500
1892-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1893	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1893-CC	875	900	1000	1250	1500	2000	3500	11750
1893-O	750	825	875	925	975	1000	1000	1250
1893-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1894	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1894-O	750	825	875	925	975	1000	1000	1250
1894-S	800	825	875	925	1000	1250	2250	3250
1895	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1895-O	800	850	925	975	1000	1000	1000	1250
1895-S	875	900	950	1000	1000	1250	1500	2000
1896	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1896-S	800	825	875	925	975	1000	1000	2000
1897	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1897-O	750	800	850	900	925	950	975	1250
1897-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1898	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1898-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1899	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1899-O	750	800	850	900	925	950	975	1250
1899-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1900	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1900-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1901	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1901-O	750	800	850	900	925	950	975	1250
1901-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1902	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1902-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1903	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1903-O	750	800	850	900	925	950	975	1250
1903-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1904	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1904-O	750	800	850	900	925	950	975	1250
1905	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1905-S	750	800	850	900	925	950	975	1250
1906	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1906-D	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1906-O	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1906-S	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1907	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1907-D	725	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000
1907-S	750	800	850	900	925	950	975	1250

1859-1907 Liberty Head Eagles Gold Proofs

	AU50	AU53	AU55	AU58	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63
1859	35000	40000	45000	50000	55000	60000	65000	70000
1860	18000	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000	50000
1861	18000	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000	50000
1862	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000
1863	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000
1864	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000
1865	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000	45000
1866	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1867	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1868	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1869	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1870	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1871	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1872	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1873	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000	35000	40000
1874	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1875	75000	80000	85000	90000	95000	100000	125000	150000
1876	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1877	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1878	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000	30000
1879	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000
1880	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000
1881	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000	25000
1882	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000
1883	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000	20000
1884	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000
1885	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000
1886	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000
1887	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000
1888	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000
1889	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000
1890	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1891	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1892	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1893	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1894	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1895	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1896	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1897	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1898	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1899	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1900	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1901	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1902	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1903	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1904	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1905	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1906	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1907	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000

1907-1933 Indian Head Eagles Gold

	G04	V608	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1907 (wire edge, w/periods)	8000	10000	15000	20000	22500	25000	30000	50000
1907 (rolled edge, w/periods)	20000	30000	40000	50000	55000	60000	90000	125000
1907 (no periods)	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1250	3750
1908 (w/o motto)	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1250	5000
1908-D (w/o motto)	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1250	7250
1908 (with motto)	775	825	875	925	950	975	1000	2500
1908-D (with motto)	775	825	875	925	950	975	1250	7250
1908-S (with motto)	750	800	900	1250	1250	1250	3250	12750
1909	750	800	850	900	950	1000	1000	4250
1909-D	775	825	875	1000	1000	1000	1500	7250
1909-S	750	800	850	900	950	975	1500	8250
1910	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1500
1910-D	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1500
1910-S	750	800	850	900	950	975	1500	10000
1911	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1500
1911-D	750	800	950	1250	1500	2250	9500	40000
1911-S	775	825	875	1000	1000	1000	2750	12750
1912	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1500
1912-S	750	800	850	900	950	975	2000	9000
1913	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1500
1913-S	775	825	900	1250	1250	1250	6500	35000
1914	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	2500
1914-D	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	2500
1914-S	750	800	850	900	950	975	2000	9500
1915	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	2500
1915-S	775	825	875	1000	1250	1250	4500	18000
1916-S	775	825	875	1000	1000	1250	1500	8000
1920-S	6000	8000	10000	15000	20000	25000	50000	100000
1926	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1500
1930-S	6000	8000	10000	15000	15000	20000	30000	50000
1932	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1500
1933	25000	35000	45000	60000	100000	150000	250000	325000

1908-1915 Indian Head Eagles Gold Proofs

	AU50	AU53	AU55	AU58	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63
1908	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1909	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1910	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000
1911	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1912	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1913	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1914	7000	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000
1915	7250	7500	7750	8000	10000	12000	15000	18000

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Prussian 2 Mark "Defeat of Napoleon" Centenary



This 1913-A Prussian 2 mark silver coin celebrates the 100th anniversary of Prussia's defeat of Napoleon in 1813. The obverse displays an eagle (signifying Prussia) with a snake (signifying Napoleon-France) in its talons. The reverse of this very attractive coin shows a figure on horseback surrounded by people. The edge possesses the saying "Gott Mit Uns" which translates to "God With Us". We offer this 90% silver coin, which was minted during the reign of Kaiser Wilhelm II in Choice Almost Uncirculated condition for only....

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This extremely popular United States \$1.00 Silver Certificate features an eagle with wings spread perched on an American flag. With the White House in the background, this "horseblanket" note measures approximately 7.5" x 3.25" and pictures Presidents Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant. Known as a black eagle note, it is dated Series 1899 and at the time of issue it was worth one silver dollar, "Payable To The Bearer On Demand". Grading G/VG, this note can be yours for only...

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Anti-Hitler Button



This colorful 1.75 inch button was issued by the Evans Novelty Company from Chicago, Illinois, in 1943. Promoting the American war effort, the design depicts Uncle Sam hanging Adolf Hitler from a tree. The mechanism "hangs" the Führer when the lever is depressed. Easily the most memorable patriotic pinback from World War II, this button is in excellent condition and is in perfect working order.

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We just purchased a dealer's stock of Semi-Key Lincolns. Take advantage of these special prices.

	AG	Good	VG	Fine	VF
1910-S	\$6.95	\$12.95	\$17.50	\$21.50	\$27.50
1911-S	24.50	47.50	54.50	59.50	62.50
1912-S	11.50	19.50	22.50	27.50	46.50
1913-S	6.95	9.95	14.95	19.50	32.50
1914-S	11.50	22.50	26.50	29.50	37.50
1915-S	8.95	17.50	22.50	28.50	31.50
All Six Coins	\$67.50	\$119.50	\$149.50	\$174.50	\$224.50

BU Franklin Halves

MS-60 or better.

1948-D	\$22.50	1950-D	\$24.50
1949	29.50	1951-D	29.50
1949-D	39.50	1951-S	22.50
1949-S	54.50	1952-S	64.50

1931-S Lincoln Cents

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Very Fine Condition ... **\$104.50**
Extra Fine Condition ... **\$139.50**

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1914-D Lincoln Cents

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Good	169.50		

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We have just purchased a small hoard of Brilliant Uncirculated 1942 San Francisco Washington Quarters. Each fully brilliant coin grades a minimum of MS-60 and is housed in a Whitman hard plastic holder. We have priced this coin to sell quickly at only...

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Confederate "Field Artillery" \$10.00 Note



This large size \$10.00 Confederate note is dated February 17, 1864 and features a picture of field artillery in motion. On the bottom right of the note is the bust of R.M.T. Hunter, a Confederate Cabinet Member. We offer this 150 year old note in the following grades:

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First Lady

Jacqueline Kennedy



She Brought Youth and Fashion to the White House

by Ron Meyer

John and Jacqueline Kennedy were highly popular with the public when they lived in the White House, and they both retained that popularity long after the tragic end of the Kennedy Administration.

In December 1999, Gallup's *List of Widely Admired People of the 20th Century* had "Jack" ranked third and "Jackie" 12th. The list contained a mere 18 names and included such notables as Winston Churchill and Mother Teresa.



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Hammersmith Farm was the childhood summer home of Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy and the summer White House when she was First Lady (1961-63).

John Kennedy's image as a devoted family man was tarnished when, years after his death, stories surfaced about his extramarital escapades, including affairs while he was president. But Jacqueline has retained her glowing image and popularity.

Several factors account for this.

Jackie Kennedy was untouched by scandal during or after her time in the White House. And she was just 31 years old when she became first lady on Jan. 20, 1961.

Although she was the third-youngest woman to become first lady, behind Julia Gardiner Tyler (24) and Frances Folsom Cleveland (21), she was a sharp departure from her three immediate predecessors. Mamie Eisenhower, Bess Truman and Eleanor Roosevelt might have been stellar first ladies, but none of them was youthful.

Jacqueline Kennedy had been raised to be a socialite and was schooled in the social graces. She paid meticulous attention to her clothes, shoes, hair, jewelry and accessories. In the fall of 1960, she hired French-born fashion designer Oleg Cassini to create a first lady wardrobe.

Cassini's work was a hit with both Jackie Kennedy and the public, making her a fashion and style icon. Many American women adopted her pillbox hats and bouffant hairstyle, and they marveled at the gowns she wore to White House social functions.

In Jacqueline's first year as first lady, she spent \$145,446 on fashion while her husband earned just \$100,000 as president. Luckily for the Kennedys, the president came from a wealthy family and could easily pay the bills.

JACQUELINE WAS recovering from a difficult pregnancy when she visited the White House in December 1960, shortly after her husband's election. Even though the mansion had been gutted and rebuilt from 1948 to 1952, Jacqueline felt its rooms were "cold and dreary" and the whole building felt "like a dungeon" and lacked a sense of history.

As first lady, she embarked on a major project to fill the 162-year-old White House with historic furnishings and to redo many rooms with a livelier décor.

When the money allocated for the project ran out, she formed a commission to raise the funds needed to complete it. She helped establish the Office of White House Curator.

In 1962, Jacqueline took CBS News correspondent Charles Collingwood on a televised tour of the refurbished White House. The tour was hugely popular with viewers and later earned the first lady an Emmy Award.

JACQUELINE ALSO PROVED popular overseas. She made several trips to foreign countries as a goodwill ambassador and was well received by heads of state.

All succeeding first ladies, including Michelle Obama, have picked up where Jacqueline Kennedy left off by making overseas trips on behalf of the president and the country.

Jacqueline is also remembered for stressing the arts and bringing more culture into the White House. She had a portable stage set up in the East Room, where musicians such as the Opera Society of Washington, mezzo-soprano Grace Bumbry and cellist Pablo Casals performed.



Jacqueline Bouvier at age six

THE FIRST LADY WAS riding in the rear seat of the presidential limousine with the president at 12:30 p.m. on Nov. 22, 1963, when her husband was hit by two bullets. One bullet hit him in the back of the neck and exited through his throat. The second bullet hit him in the back of the head and nearly exploded his skull. Parts of the president's brain and skull were scattered around the car. His blood covered much of the pink suit the first lady wore.

The limousine raced to Parkland Hospital, where President Kennedy died at 1 p.m. Jacqueline was with him when he passed away.

Images of her bloodstained clothes have been etched into the minds of Americans old enough to remember that horrific day, and even in the minds of those who know it only from pictures.

The first lady led the nation in mourning at her husband's funeral, and left the White House in early December. She said she never wanted to see it again.

JACQUELINE KENNEDY and her two children settled into an apartment in New York City, where she spent most of the rest of her life. In 1968, her former brother-in-law, Robert Kennedy, was assassinated in Los Angeles, and she feared that her two children also might be killed.

The former first lady, wanting to get out of the country, married wealthy Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis. Among the billionaire's possessions was a private island in Greece.

Onassis died in 1975. Jacqueline then became a book editor in New York City. In 1994, she learned that she had terminal cancer. She died soon afterward.

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Jacqueline Bouvier graduated from George Washington University in 1951 with a bachelor's degree in French literature and went to work for the Washington Times-Herald.

THIS YEAR, THE United States Mint is offering a half-ounce gold bullion commemorative coin with a face value of \$10 (but worth much more as precious metal) honoring Jacqueline Kennedy. Specimens of this First Spouse piece will be issued in tandem with the \$1 coin honoring her husband. Bronze medals bearing the same design also are available.

The obverse features a portrait of the former first lady. The reverse depicts the species of saucer magnolia Jacqueline chose to be planted both in a White House garden and near the eternal flame at her husband's gravesite in Arlington National Cemetery. The petals stretch across the globe, their tips connecting the points of some of her most notable diplomatic visits.

The Mint anticipates a spike in sales for the Kennedy coins. It has set a mintage limit of 30,000, compared with a limit of 10,000 for the 2015 First Spouse pieces honoring Bess Truman and Mamie Eisenhower.

JACQUELINE LEE "Jackie" Bouvier was born on July 28, 1929, in Southampton, New York. She was the older daughter of Wall Street stockbroker John Vernou "Black Jack" Bouvier III and socialite Janet Norton Lee.

John Bouvier was born in 1891 and his family background included French, English and Scottish ancestors. Lee was born in 1907 and was of Irish descent. Both were Roman Catholics.

In 1933, the Bouviers had another daughter, Caroline Lee Bouvier, who is still living.

Jacqueline was baptized in St. Ignatius Loyola Church in Manhattan. She and her sister spent their early years on Manhattan's Upper East Side and at East Hampton at the eastern end of Long Island, about 110 miles from Manhattan. The Long Island estate was called "Lasato."

Jacqueline attended the first through sixth grades at the Chapin School in Manhattan. Her paternal grandfather, whom she called "Grampy Jack," paid the high costs of the private school. He also often recited poems to Jacqueline and her sister and encouraged them to draw.

Nancy Tuckerman, one of Jacqueline's childhood friends who attended Chapin School with her, later said Jacqueline "held the distinction of being the naughtiest girl in the class" during what she called "the days when good manners and proper behaviors were key factors in our education."

JOHN BOUVIER WAS handsome, and had a flamboyant lifestyle. He was called "Black Jack" because of his perpetual tan. He also drank too much, gambled too much and had extramarital affairs.

In 1940, with their marriage a shambles, John and Janet divorced. John never remarried. In 1942, Janet married Hugh D. Auchincloss, an heir to the Standard Oil fortune. The couple had two children together: Janet, born in 1945, and James Lee, born in 1947.

After the divorce, Jacqueline and her sister divided their time between their stepfather's homes in McLean, Virginia, and Hammer-smith Farm at Newport, Rhode Island, and their father's homes in New York.

JACQUELINE HAD A lifelong love of horses. She became an equestrienne at an early age, and when she fell off a horse, she got right back up and remounted.

As a girl, Jacqueline had the reserve of her mother, but she bore a strong physical resemblance to her father. Her mother encouraged both Jacqueline and Janet to develop whatever talents they had.

Jacqueline loved ballet. She took lessons in it, but her talent was only average.

Shortly after her mother's second marriage, Auchincloss, who worked for the Office of Naval Intelligence, went to the Caribbean island of Jamaica to work with



An equestrienne from an early age, Jacqueline had a lifelong love of horses that she shared with her children, John Jr. and Caroline.



After her college graduation, Jacqueline worked as an inquiring photographer for the *Washington Times-Herald*.

British intelligence. After he returned, the sisters and Auchincloss' son Hugh Dudley "Yusha" Auchincloss III and the couple's two children moved into Auchincloss's Merrywood estate in McLean.

Merrywood was Jacqueline's primary residence throughout her teen years. She became close with her stepbrother Yusha, and despite being far from New York, the Bouvier sisters remained in contact with their father.

From 1942-44, Jacqueline attended the Holton-Arms School in Bethesda, Maryland. From 1944-47, she was a student at Miss Porter's School in Farmington, Connecticut, where she developed a fondness for theater and entertained other students by imitating teachers.

She confided to Yusha that she wanted to become an actress, but she would not pursue it because of the profession's uncertainty. She also learned to speak French, the language her mother insisted be spoken at the dinner table.

JACQUELINE BOUVIER made her society debut in 1947. Hearst newspaper columnist Igor Cassini dubbed her “debutante of the year.”

Later in 1947, Jacqueline attended Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, New York. As a junior in 1949, she attended the University of Grenoble in France and the Sorbonne in Paris under a study-abroad program run by Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts.

She returned to the United States in 1950 and enrolled in George Washington University in Washington, D.C. She graduated in 1951 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in French literature.

Jacqueline's graduation coincided with her sister Lee's graduation from high school. The two sisters spent the summer of 1951 touring Europe.

After returning to the United States, Jacqueline got a job as the inquiring photographer for the *Washington Times-Herald*.

She had to come up with witty questions for individuals chosen at random on the street. She took their pictures, which were published alongside selected quotes from their responses.

In 1952, Jacqueline met U.S. Rep. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who was running for a seat in the United States Senate. They became engaged in January 1953 and were married on Sept. 12, 1953, at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Newport, Rhode Island.

The Kennedy-Bouvier wedding was considered the social event of the season, with an estimated 700 guests at the ceremony and 1,200 at the reception at Hammer-smith Farm.

Jack and Jackie, as they were called, honeymooned at the San Ysidro Ranch in California before moving into their new home, Hickory Hill in McLean.

John, a war hero-turned-congressman, had serious health problems. He suffered from Addison's disease. He also had chronic and at times debilitating back

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About two hours after her husband's assassination, Jacqueline Kennedy witnessed the swearing in of 36th President of the United States Lyndon B. Johnson aboard Air Force One.

pain from injuries he suffered in college and during World War II. He had back operations in 1954 and 1955. In one operation, he came close to death and received last rites.

Jacqueline suffered a miscarriage in 1955. In August 1956, she gave birth to a stillborn daughter the couple had planned to name Arabella.

John and Jacqueline decided to sell Hickory Hill to John's brother Robert. They then bought a townhouse in Washington's fashionable Georgetown neighborhood.

In 1957, Jacqueline gave birth to a daughter, Caroline, and in 1960 she gave birth to a boy, John F. Kennedy Jr., both via caesarean section.

In August 1963, Jacqueline gave birth prematurely in an emergency caesarean section to a son, Patrick, who died two days later.

ON JAN. 3, 1960, John announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for president. Though Jacqueline at first wanted an active role in the campaign, she learned shortly after the campaign began that she was pregnant. Because of her previous difficult pregnancies, her doctor told her to stay at home. She remained in Georgetown and did what she could for the campaign.

On Nov. 8, 1960, John Kennedy became president-elect and Jacqueline Kennedy became the soon-to-be first lady in one of the closest elections in American history.

Jacqueline was ill at the inauguration. She had visited the White House the previous month, but the wheelchair she had been promised never arrived, and she had to tour the mansion on foot. She spent most of the weeks between the visit and the inauguration in bed.

As first lady, Jacqueline devoted much of her time to planning White House social events. She sometimes invited artists, writers, scientists, poets and musicians to mingle with elected officials, diplomats and statesmen.

At one reception, the Kennedys invited all of the nation's Nobel Prize winners. The president quipped that the White House had never seen so much intelligence gathered in the building at the same time, with the possible exception of when Thomas Jefferson dined alone.

JACQUELINE BECAME popular with foreign leaders. When Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev was asked to shake President Kennedy's hand for a photo, Khrushchev said, referring to the first lady: "I'd like to shake her hand first."

French President Charles de Gaulle was impressed with Jacqueline, as was the French press corps, when the Kennedys stopped over in Paris in 1961 on their way to a summit with the Soviets in Vienna.

John took note of Jacqueline's reception. He said: "I am the man who accompanied Jacqueline Kennedy to Paris—and I have enjoyed it!"

Later, Jacqueline was also well received when she traveled with her sister Lee to Pakistan and India in 1962.

ON NOV. 21, 1963, Jacqueline made her first domestic political trip with her husband. The visit was intended to heal a split in the Texas Democratic Party between liberals and conservatives. They stopped first in San Antonio, then visited Houston and Fort Worth.

Early on Nov. 22, the Kennedys flew from Fort Worth to Dallas's Love Field on Air Force One. They left the airfield

in a motorcade that was to transport them the 9.5 miles to the Trade Mart, where the president was scheduled to make a speech. Texas Gov. John Connally and his wife Nellie rode in the “jump” seats of the presidential limousine, and Vice President Lyndon Johnson and his wife Lady Bird were a few cars behind.

As the presidential limousine turned a corner and drove past the Texas School Book Depository, Jacqueline heard what she thought was a car backfiring, but it turned out to be the shot from a rifle that hit John in the back of the neck. Within 8.4 seconds, two more shots rang out, one of which hit the president in the head and nearly exploded it.

Jacqueline began climbing out onto the limousine’s trunk. Secret Service Agent Clint Hill later said he thought she was reaching for a piece of her husband’s skull.

Hill ran and jumped onto the car, got Jacqueline back into her seat and used his body to shield the president and first lady. Jacqueline later told the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination, that she had no recollection of climbing out onto the trunk.

JACQUELINE, CAROLINE and John Jr. spent the winter of 1964 in Averell Harriman’s home in Georgetown before purchasing their own home on the same street.

Later in 1964, she purchased a 15th-floor apartment at 1040 Fifth Ave. in Manhattan, overlooking Central Park, one of the most prestigious addresses in the world. She sold her new Georgetown house and the country home in Atoka, Virginia, where she and John had intended to retire. She spent a year in mourning, during which time she rarely appeared in public. Seven-year-old Caroline told a teacher that her mother cried frequently.

IN JUNE 1968, Robert F. Kennedy, who was running for the Democratic nomination for president, also was assassinated.

Jacqueline was horror-struck. “If they’re killing Kennedys,” she said, “then my children are targets ... I want to get out of this country.”

On Oct. 20, 1968, she married billionaire Aristotle Onassis. The shipping magnate was wealthy enough to provide the privacy and security she sought.

The American public did not seem to like Onassis or approve of the marriage. Despite the public’s disdain, people couldn’t seem to get enough of “Jackie O.” Paparazzi followed her everywhere, and stories and photographs of her and her children were mainstays of the tabloid press.

Onassis died in March 1975, and after a legal battle with his daughter Christina, Jacqueline settled for \$26 million of his billion-dollar estate.

As a widow, she became a book editor. She accepted a job first at Viking Press and later at Doubleday.

From 1980 until her death, her companion was Maurice Tempelman, a Belgian-born industrialist and diamond merchant who was long separated from his wife.

In January 1994, Jacqueline was diagnosed with non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, a form of cancer. At first, her doctors thought she had a good chance of beating the disease, and at the behest of her daughter Caroline, she gave up her three-pack-a-day smoking habit. She continued working a little at Doubleday on a limited basis.

But by April, the cancer had spread.

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis died in her sleep on May 19, 1994. She was 64 years old. She was laid to rest next to President Kennedy in Arlington National Cemetery. ☐

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COIN CAPSULE:

by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

1961

Camelot
Reigned and
the Space Race
Began



The Franklin half dollar was one of five coins collectors received in the 1961 proof set, originally sold by the U.S. Mint for \$2.10.

by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

As the 1960s began unfolding, there were already signs it would be a decade of new beginnings, a decade of progress and a decade of pain.

On Jan. 20, 1961, John Fitzgerald Kennedy became the nation's 35th president. At 43, he was the youngest person ever elected to that office. The newly minted president closed his inaugural address on that sunny but cold day with these words: "Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country. My fellow citizens of the world, ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man."

Kennedy's speech was acclaimed as one of the most eloquent inaugural addresses in U.S. history. It is still remembered vividly more than half a century later—as is the sight of 85-year-old poet Robert Frost gamely fighting the sunlight's glare to deliver his famous composition "The Gift Outright."



More than 2.5 billion Lincoln cents were struck in 1961.

The decade to come would test the will of the American people, as well as individuals and nations around the world. Communism was flexing its muscles in Eastern Europe and boiling in Vietnam. It even lapped at America's southeastern shores when Fidel Castro rose to power in Cuba.

The U.S. launched the Bay of Pigs invasion on April 17 in a failed attempt to topple Castro's communist regime, resulting in the deaths of 100 U.S.-armed Cuban exile fighters and the capture of 1,100 more. An emboldened Castro asked the Soviets for help, and they obliged with military aid—including the construction of missile bases.

The stumble in the Bay of Pigs invasion was a major blow to President Kennedy, who took full responsibility for the botched mission and later guided the United States through tense times when the Cuban missile crisis unfolded the following year.

While the spread of communism rattled America's nerves, another troubling situation was unfolding on the domestic side. The nation's silver reserves were running low as a result of the U.S. Treasury's robust silver bullion sales program and increasing mintage of silver coinage.

Officials at the Treasury realized they soon would not have enough silver bullion

on hand to back Silver Certificates unless the nation's silver-backed currency was phased out. By the end of 1961, production of the \$5 and \$10 Silver Certificates had been halted, silver bullion sales were suspended and silver reached 91 cents per ounce—ominously close to the \$1.29-per-ounce level at which the nation's silver coins would be worth their full face value as metal.

THE ENTIRE DECADE of the 1960s is a period often characterized in early-21st-century pop culture as a time of “flower power,” trippy music, peace beads and bell bottoms. In reality, the early 1960s looked nothing like the more clearly remembered late '60s. This was especially true in terms of music, fashion and social norms. In most ways, 1961 was culturally much more like the 1950s than, say, the Woodstock year of 1969.

In the early 1960s, it was still common to find men working as the primary breadwinners while their wives stayed home to raise children. Racially discriminatory “Jim Crow” laws in the South were threatened by nationwide socio-political changes but still held on, prayers were said in school and the drug culture that modern-day media portray as rampant in the 1960s was virtually nonexistent in 1961.

Conservative fashions more aligned with the 1950s were in, though new first lady Jacqueline Kennedy was setting wardrobe trends and serving as a classy role model for women everywhere.

While present-day political scholars focus on the numerous geopolitical stresses confronting the Kennedy presidency, including the Cold War in Europe, upheaval in China and the Cuban mis-



In 1961, plans were underway to replace Great Britain's monetary system with a new decimalized currency, which would be implemented a decade later.

sile crisis that would threaten the eastern United States in 1962, most Americans today romanticize the Kennedy years as a quaint period often referred to as “Camelot.”

The Camelot legacy actually would grow in the national consciousness after Kennedy’s assassination in 1963. Journalist Theodore White, who had authored *The Making of the President, 1960*, held the Kennedys in high esteem and was invited to the Kennedy compound in Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, the weekend after the president was assassinated. White interviewed a grieving Jackie Kennedy, who told the reporter that her husband enjoyed the score from the early 1960s Broadway musical “Camelot.”

The lyrics for the musical were written by Alan Jay Lerner, who was John Kennedy’s classmate at Harvard University. Mrs. Kennedy told White during the interview that her husband loved the following lines from the musical: “Don’t let it be forgot/ that once there was a spot/ for one brief shining moment that was known as Camelot.”

The interview continued, and a sentimental Mrs. Kennedy would explain that her husband, who believed heroic figures such as King Arthur change the course of history, embraced the Camelot legacy. She then provided White with a quote that forever helped reshape the legend of the Kennedy White House: “There will be great presidents again, but there will never be another Camelot.”

THE UNITED STATES was pulling out of a 10-month recession in early 1961 and was about to head into a period of economic expansion that would lift the nation right through the end of the decade.

In 1961, the average annual American household income was \$5,300 and the minimum wage hovered at \$1.15 per hour.

A new home could be purchased for \$13,000 and a new Ford Thunderbird convertible was a sporty symbol of the American Dream at \$4,600. A loaf of bread could be bought for 21 cents, a pound of ground coffee was 85 cents and a gallon of milk cost \$1.05. A first-class postage stamp was 4 cents, a gallon of gas cost 27 cents and \$1 bought a movie ticket.

The United States had a population of nearly 184 million people in 1961, large numbers of whom were children. These young people, part of the then-expanding Baby Boom generation, were being raised with Saturday morning cartoons, Sunday trips to Sears and weekdays spent reading comic books or playing with an ever-growing array of new toys after school.



The Oscar-winning 1961 film “West Side Story”, starring Natalie Wood, Rita Moreno, and Richard Beymer, was adapted from a 1957 Broadway musical.

The hungry appetite these post-World War II children had for games, toys and even trips to Disneyland was a major driving force for the U.S. economy in the 1960s, and Baby Boomers continue reshaping the economy and redefining cultural perceptions of the aging process today as they grow into their senior years.

Meanwhile, the national obsession with the Space Race reached its zenith after President Kennedy proclaimed on May 25, 1961 that America should put a man on the Moon by the end of the decade. It was a lofty goal that Kennedy would not live to see come to fruition, yet one that the United States achieved when American Neil Armstrong became the first human to set foot on the Moon in July 1969.

IN ONE OF HIS LAST actions as president, Dwight D. Eisenhower announced on Jan. 3, 1961 that the United States had officially severed diplomatic ties with Cuba. This official stance would remain in place until 2014, when U.S. President Barack Obama and Cuban President Raul Castro agreed to normalization of relations between the two nations.

On Aug. 15, 1961, East German officials began constructing a wall to close off free access to the West. The Berlin Wall would serve as a monolithic symbol of the Cold War, which is one reason the fall of the wall in November 1989 not only opened a new passage between the free Western

World and the once-reclusive East, but also represented the end of a bitter chapter in world history.

Tensions were escalating in Southeast Asia in the autumn as 26,000 communist Viet Cong soldiers in North Vietnam launched attacks against South Vietnamese troops. President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam requested military aid from the Kennedy Administration, which responded by sending military advisers and helicopter units.

Decolonization would sweep through Africa during the decade. In 1960, a large swath of the continent gained independent rule, including the nations of Nigeria, Congo (formerly Zaire), Chad, Madagascar and Senegal. In 1961, Sierra Leone and Tanzania formed their own governments.

NUMISMATICS WAS ENJOYING immense popularity during the early 1960s, a period that many would look back upon as a great time to be a coin collector.

Channels of commerce regularly yielded Buffalo nickels, “Mercury” dimes and Walking Liberty half dollars. Lucky change checkers would find occasional Standing Liberty quarters—and every now and then, one would even stand a chance of finding well-worn Barber dimes, quarters and half dollars. A trip to the bank was all it took to pick up Morgan and Peace silver dollars for face value.



President John F. Kennedy was inaugurated on January 20, 1961 and faced many domestic and foreign challenges, including Cold War scares and Civil Rights struggles, during his short 1,036 days in office.

Meanwhile, contemporary coins, especially in roll quantities, were worth a pretty penny or two. Small-date 1960 Lincoln cents were all the rage in 1961, and were worth \$2.50 apiece in Brilliant Uncirculated condition. The 1955 “doubled-die” cent, just six years old at the time, was already worth \$95 in mint condition, with Extremely Fine examples valued at \$55.

The 1950-D Jefferson nickel, which sold for \$6 in BU, was especially popular in complete 40-coin rolls, which were advertised for \$225. Even Roosevelt dimes, now considered a sleeper series by many modern-day collectors, got in the on the action: Uncirculated 1949, 1949-S and 1950-S dimes were worth \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$6.50, respectively.

While modern coins were the cool kids on the block, 20th-century key-date coins had been steadily climbing in value. For example, the coveted 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent, which by 1961 had become an extremely rare sight in circulation, was selling for \$130 in mint condition, or much more than that same coin’s \$15 value in 1947. The 1916-D “Mercury” dime increased from \$65 in uncirculated to \$400 during the same period.

Even early coins had risen in value dramatically during the intervening years,

with the 1804 Draped Bust quarter jumping from \$30 in Fine-12 to \$200 and the 1795 Flowing Hair silver dollar rising to \$85 in Fine-12, up from \$20 in the same grade 14 years earlier.

Many hobbyists of the era were organizing their collections in the many different types of classic blue Whitman coin folders and albums available from coin dealers, hobby shops, 5-and-10-cent stores and book sellers. Traditional blue-colored tri-fold coin folders sold for 35 cents each and were available for a large array of coin series, including 50 for U.S. coins, 24 for Canadian coins and 10 for British coins.

“All-In-One” cardboard folders cost \$1.50 and came in 14 different titles, including popular series such as Lincoln cents, Buffalo nickels, Jefferson nickels and Mercury dimes. More advanced numismatists often chose the fancy Whitman Bookshelf albums, featuring acetate slides allowing both the obverse and the reverse of each coin to be visible.

In 1961, these deluxe holders cost \$2 for a two-page album, \$2.75 for a three-page album and \$3.50 for a four-page album. Present-day coin collectors can still find brand-new blue Whitman coin folders and coin albums at certain retailers and online.

THERE WERE TELEVISION sets in tens of millions of homes in 1961, providing a large audience for popular shows such as “The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet,” “The Twilight Zone,” “Leave It to Beaver” and “Gunsmoke.” Several new series debuted that year, including “The Dick Van Dyke Show,” “ABC’s Wide World of Sports,” “Car 54, Where Are You?” and “Mister Ed.”

Chart-toppers heard most often on the radio included “Surrender” by Elvis Presley, “Blue Moon” by the Marcels, “Hit the Road, Jack” by Ray Charles, “Big Bad John” by Jimmy Dean and “Please, Mr. Postman” by the Marvelettes.

Meanwhile, a British group known as the Beatles debuted at the Cavern Club in Liverpool, England, on March 21 and became the house band. The group met its future manager, Brian Epstein, later that year. Other music acts to hit the scene included Bob Dylan, who played his first big gig in New York City, and the Beach Boys, out of Hawthorne, California, who would soon ride a wave of success on the radio.

Robert A. Heinlein’s *Stranger in a Strange Land* is a science-fiction novel that tells the story of a human born on Mars and raised by Martians before coming



On May 14, 1961, several Civil Rights activists were injured when their bus was ambushed by a mob in Anniston, Alabama.

to Earth to explore our planet's culture. The book would receive a Hugo Award for Best Novel the following year and later was placed on the U.S. Library of Congress' list of "Books That Shaped America."

Other popular books released in 1961 included J.D. Salinger's *Franny and Zooey*, Norton Juster's *The Phantom Tollbooth*, Roald Dahl's *James and the Giant Peach* and Julia Child's *Mastering the Art of French Cooking*.

The producers and cast of "West Side Story" were feeling pretty after the musical won multiple Academy Awards, including Best Picture. The 1961 film, adapted from a 1957 Broadway musical, starred Natalie Wood, Rita Moreno and Richard Beymer. It dealt with immigrant life and street gang tensions against the backdrop of a gritty New York City neighborhood.

Disney released several top-grossing films—"101 Dalmatians," "The Parent Trap" and "The Absent-Minded Professor." Other popular movies from 1961 included "El Cid," "Lover Come Back" and "Breakfast at Tiffany's."

Tony Award-winning "A Man for All Seasons" premiered on Broadway on Nov. 22, 1961. The play is set in the 16th century and tells the story of Chancellor of England Sir Thomas More, who rejected King Henry VIII's plea to divorce Catherine of Aragon, who had failed to produce a son, so he could wed Anne Boleyn. "Milk and Honey," "Carnival!" and "The Happiest Girl in the World" were other leading productions that premiered on Broadway in 1961.

HAM THE CHIMP became the first great ape in space when he was launched in a Project Mercury capsule from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on Jan. 31, 1961. The success of the astro-chimp's suborbital mission led to the mission that sent Alan Shepard into space aboard *Freedom 7* on May 5. Shepard's mission came just a few weeks after Russia's Yuri Gagarin became the first human in space on April 12.

On Dec. 19, researchers at the British pharmaceutical firm Boots UK discovered the popular non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug known as Ibuprofen. It would first hit the shelves eight years later.

The World Wildlife Fund was founded on April 29 as an international non-governmental organization dedicated to supporting research, conservation and restoration of the environment.

ONE OF THE TOP sports headlines of the year came out of Major League Baseball, where outfielder Roger Maris smashed his 61st home run of the year for the New York Yankees on Oct. 1, in the very last regular-season game, to break the 34-year-old record of 60 homers held by Babe Ruth.

On May 6, jockey John Sellers rode Carry Back to victory at Churchill Downs in the Kentucky Derby. Carry Back further energized spectators and bettors after winning the Preakness Stakes two weeks later, but failed to capture the Triple Crown after finishing behind Sherluck in the Belmont Stakes.

In July, Australian Rod Laver defeated American Chuck McKinley to win the Wimbledon men's tennis championship in England, while Angela Mortimer beat fellow British woman Christine Truman Janes.



Ham the **astrochimp**, named after the acronym for Holloman AeroMedical Research Laboratories (where he trained for spaceflight), became the first great ape in space.

South Africa's Gary Player became the first international professional golfer to don the green jacket after winning the Masters, and American great Arnold Palmer posted the lowest score in the British Open. Meanwhile, up-and-coming amateur Jack Nicklaus was preparing to turn professional by the end of the year.

In the NFL Championship, the Green Bay Packers shut out the New York Giants, 37-0, on Dec. 31 at what was then called City Stadium and later known as Lambeau Field in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

The Boston Celtics prevailed, 4 games to 1, over the St. Louis Hawks in the NBA Finals. The Chicago Black Hawks claimed hockey's Stanley Cup after winning, 4 games to 2, over the Detroit Red Wings. And A.J. Foyt raced to victory in the Indianapolis 500.

THE UNITED STATES MINT pumped out billions of coins in 1961, including more than 2.5 billion Lincoln cents, nearly 303 million Jefferson nickels, more than 302 million Roosevelt dimes, more than 120 million Washington quarters and more than 28 million Franklin half dollars.

In an era when interest in coin collecting was hot, proof set production was strong. The U.S. Mint made 3,028,244 proof sets in 1961 and 223,704 uncirculated coin sets, more commonly known as "mint sets." They sold for \$2.10 and \$2.40, respectively, and enterprising coin

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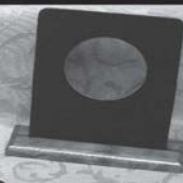
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10	11	14	16	17	17-S	18	18-S
19	19-S	20	20-S	21	23	24	25
25-S	26	27	28	28-D	29	29-D	29-S
30	30-D	30-S	31	34	34-D	35	35-D
35-S	36	36-D	36-S	37	37-D	37-S	38
38-D	38-S	39	39-D	39-S	40	40-D	40-S
41	41-D	41-S	42	42-D	42-S	43	43-D
43-S	44	44-D	44-S	45	45-D	45-S	46
46-D	46-S	47	47-D	47-S	48	48-D	48-S
49	49-D	49-S	50	50-D	50-S	51	51-D
51-S	52	52-D	52-S	53	53-D	53-S	54
54-D	54-S	55	55-D	55-S	56	56-D	57
57-D	58	58-D	59	59-D	68-S	69-S	70-S
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collectors could usually flip these Mint products, especially proof sets, for a small profit at the nearest coin shop.

While commemorative coins hadn't been in production since 1954, the Mint kept plenty busy minting coins for foreign nations, which is something the U.S. government has done for many nations on a sporadic basis since 1876. In 1961, the U.S. Mint struck copper, nickel and silver coinage for Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Korea, Liberia, El Salvador, and the Philippines.

In the United Kingdom, the long process of monetary decimalization began. The farthing was demonetized on Jan. 1, and the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Royal College of Art, the Royal Academy and the Royal Designers for Industry were all permitted to nominate artists to create designs for the new decimal currency system.

Ten years later, on Feb. 15, 1971, the new decimal currency was officially introduced in the United Kingdom and Ireland during a major event called "Decimal Day," when a relatively complex system based on pounds, shillings and pence was simplified to 100 (new) pence equaling a pound.

In the March 1961 issue of *The Numismatist*, Judge John Fontron Jr., a member of the American Numismatist Association, wrote an article called "Coin Collecting Today," which was based on a speech he had given a few months earlier at an Oklahoma-Kansas Numismatic Association convention banquet.

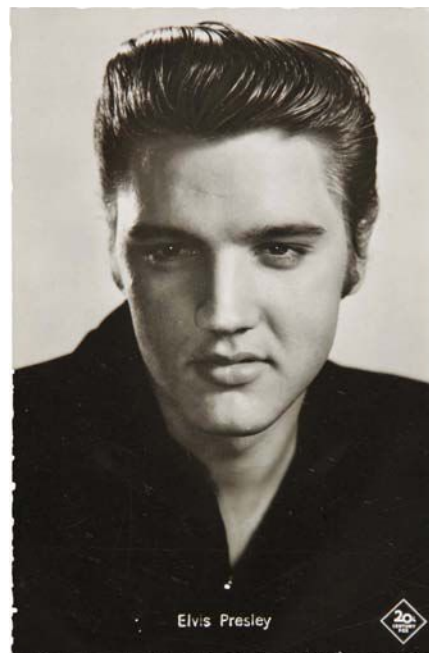
Addressing the surge of interest in roll collecting and the sharp rise in price levels, he wrote:

"Recently I read somewhere that the number of collectors has mushroomed to four million in this country, and, judging from the plethora of circulars, dodgers, brochures, lists and other third-class matter I receive in my mail, I cannot doubt the accuracy of that figure. This huge multitude would of itself, by the sheer force of numbers, impel a bull market, to the dismay of beginners of modest means."

Fontron wrote that collectors should pursue the hobby for joy, not profit.

"I should advise the young collector [...] to eschew the thought of gain, and substitute the pursuit of enjoyment," he declared. "Not only will he thus derive greater personal satisfaction, and not debase his hobby, but if he selects wisely as he goes along, his collection will enhance in value over the years."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS Movement was gaining strength throughout the Deep South, as activists challenged Jim Crow laws at



Elvis Presley, the **King of Rock and Roll**, reigned on the charts with the #1 hit **Surfender**.

segregated lunch counters, schools and restroom facilities with sit-ins and other forms of protest.

Some of the demonstrations became bloody, most notably on May 14, 1961, when a bus carrying so-called "Freedom Riders," or civil rights activists, was ambushed by a mob of Klansmen in Anniston, Alabama. Barely escaping the flames of their firebombed bus, the Freedom Riders were assaulted by more than 100 Klansmen before police intervened.

Ernest Hemingway, the famous American author who wrote *The Sun Also Rises*, *A Farewell to Arms*, *For Whom the Bell Tolls* and *The Old Man and the Sea*, committed suicide in Ketchum, Idaho, on July 2. The 61-year-old author, who had famously enjoyed big-game hunting in Africa and bullfighting in Spain, made his home in Key West, Florida, where he spent his days deep-sea fishing.

United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld and 15 others were killed when their plane crashed near Ndola, Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia), on Sept. 18. The cause of the crash was never determined, and a new investigation was begun on March 16, 2015. Hammarskjöld was posthumously awarded a Nobel Peace Prize in 1961, having been nominated shortly before he died.

On Oct. 30, the Soviet Union detonated a 50-megaton hydrogen bomb that created the largest man-made explosion in history. Designed as a threat of force against the United States, the 50-megaton

bomb—nicknamed “Tasr Bomba”—led many Americans to build personal fallout shelters in their own backyards.

A landslide in Kiev, U.S.S.R., killed 145 on March 13, and a massive explosion aboard the British liner *Dara* caused the deaths of 238 passengers and crew members on April 8.

On Sept. 11, Hurricane Carla smashed into the coast of Port O'Connor, Texas, walloping the region with wind gusts as high as 170 miles per hour and torrential rains. In all, 43 died along the storm's track and damages amounted to more than \$325 million in 1961 dollars.

WHILE THE EARLY 1960s are but a distant memory, the coinage of 1961 remains widely available and affordable for collectors on virtually any budget. A 1961 proof set can be bought for around \$25, for instance, while uncirculated sets of the same vintage sell for \$35 each.

Though the 90-percent-silver Roosevelt dimes, Washington quarters and Franklin half dollars from 1961 have all but vanished from general circulation or ordinary bank rolls, 1961-dated Lincoln cents and Jefferson nickels are still obtainable from pocket change, though on a much scarcer basis than just a few years ago.

Amazingly, when adjusted for inflation, many of the relatively scarce 1940s and '50s modern coins that excited numismatists during the coin collecting boom on the early '60s are available today for the same price or less than they cost in 1961.

For those who were there, though, memories of that golden era in coin collecting remain priceless. ☺



The United States considered the communist regime of Fidel Castro a threat to democracy and launched the ill-fated invasion known as Bay of Pigs.

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This photo of President Kennedy and the first lady was taken at Love Field in Dallas, approximately 30 minutes before the assassination.



Continued from page 30

Charles Bohlen, a U.S. diplomat, cautioned that JFK "underrated Khrushchev's determination to expand world communism." Llewellyn Thompson, U.S. ambassador to Moscow, feared that Kennedy would misjudge Khrushchev's personality and intentions.

Khrushchev began the summit with a belligerent speech aimed at a Soviet audience, not Kennedy. But Kennedy saw it as a personal challenge and reacted aggressively. He then made the mistake of debating ideology with Khrushchev. He later admitted feeling bullied.

Khrushchev said he was impressed by Kennedy's intelligence, but thought him weak.

Shortly after the summit, Khrushchev proclaimed his intention to sign a treaty with East Berlin. Such an agreement would override the right of the United States, Great Britain and France to remain in any part of Berlin.

In July 1961, Kennedy added \$3.25 billion to the defense budget and 200,000 troops to the military. And he declared that an attack on West Berlin would be considered an attack on the United States.

While Kennedy was building up the military, more than 20,000 East Berliners crossed into West Berlin. In August, the Soviets and East Berlin sealed off West Berlin with barbed wire and then a cement wall.

In 1963, Kennedy visited Berlin and assured West Berliners that the United States would not abandon them. The speech contained the historic line: "Ich bin ein Berliner" ("I am a Berliner").

BOTH KENNEDY AND Khrushchev saw radioactive residue from atomic tests as extremely dangerous. At Vienna, they "informally" agreed to halt nuclear test-

ing, but the understanding lasted only until September, when the Soviets resumed testing.

In July 1963, Kennedy sent W. Averell Harriman to negotiate a treaty to reduce or eliminate nuclear testing. Harriman quickly learned that a complete ban on testing was impossible because the Soviets would not agree to on-site inspections.

The Soviets did agree, however, to a treaty outlawing atomic testing everywhere but underground. In October 1963, Kennedy signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

ONE YEAR BEFORE the test-ban treaty, Kennedy and Khrushchev almost found themselves in a nuclear war.

In mid-October 1962, U.S. spy planes photographed Soviet workers building offensive missile sites in Cuba. Kennedy considered airstrikes to destroy the missiles, but he reasoned that this would force Khrushchev to respond militarily. He decided instead on a naval blockade.

The president informed Khrushchev of his intention to have Navy ships stop and inspect Soviet ships heading to Cuba. Those carrying missiles or missile parts would be turned back, he said.

On Oct. 22, 1963, Kennedy told the nation about the naval blockade and warned that an attack by Cuba against any nation in the Western Hemisphere would be considered an attack by the Soviet Union against the United States and would be "met with a full retaliatory response."

Kennedy and Khrushchev exchanged letters. One message from the Soviet leader was long and rambling and made him seem scared and looking for a way out.

A Navy ship stopped and boarded one Soviet-flagged vessel. On Oct. 28, Khrush-



The Texas School Book Depository in Dallas remains infamous as the place from which presumptive assassin Lee Harvey Oswald fired on President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

chev agreed to dismantle the missile sites, subject to U.N. inspections.

Kennedy publicly promised never to invade Cuba and privately agreed to remove obsolete U.S. missiles from Turkey.

BEFORE LEAVING OFFICE, Eisenhower warned Kennedy of the communist threat in Southeast Asia. In March 1961, Kennedy sent Johnson to meet with South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem. Johnson told Diem that the United States would provide military aid to combat communist insurgents.

Kennedy sent the aid, and after South Vietnamese communist insurgents, called Viet Cong, seized a provincial capital, he sent helicopters, military advisers and special forces.

In early 1962, Kennedy approved aerial defoliation on the roadsides of South Vietnam. By the summer of 1962, the South Vietnamese military was marginally effective against the Viet Cong. And Diem and his younger brother cracked down against demonstrations by Buddhist monks.

Then Kennedy learned from new U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge that Diem's brother might secretly be dealing with the communists.

In September, Kennedy got opposing assessments about Vietnam—one from a Pentagon general who said the war was going well and one from a State Department diplomat who called it a disaster.

In October 1963, Kennedy ordered Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and Gen. Maxwell Taylor to go to Vietnam to assess the situation. In his meetings with McNamara, Taylor and Lodge, Diem refused to enact the governing measures being insisted upon by the United States.

Later, a South Vietnamese general contradicted information Taylor had collected that the South Vietnamese were succeeding in the countryside. At Kennedy's insistence, the mission report contained a recommended schedule for troop withdrawals: 1,000 by year's end and complete withdrawal in 1965.

On Nov. 1, 1963, South Vietnamese generals killed Diem. News of the coup initially led to renewed confidence in America and South Vietnam that the war might be won. McGeorge Bundy drafted a National Security Action Memo for Kennedy to review upon his return from Dallas, but Kennedy never saw it.

ONE OF KENNEDY'S first domestic steps was to create the Peace Corps. A few days after taking office, he asked his brother-in-law, Sargent Shriver, to be the first director.

Peace Corps volunteers help underdeveloped nations with education, farming, health care and construction. Since 1961, more 200,000 Americans have served in 139 countries.

In the mid-1950s, the civil rights movement changed its focus from the courts to the streets. By 1961, marches, boycotts and demonstrations were common, especially in the South.

Kennedy saw segregation as a stain on America's claims of freedom and equality and the resistance of whites to ending it as a weapon for communist propagandists.

As a senator and later president, Kennedy made statements supporting civil rights. On March 6, 1961, he ordered government contractors to "take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed and that employees are treated during employment without regard to their race, creed,

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color or national origin.” The order established the President’s Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Despite this order, Kennedy wasn’t focused sharply on civil rights. Bobby Kennedy, his attorney general, said the administration’s first priorities were national security, the Cold War and to “keep the president out of the civil rights mess.”

Some civil rights leaders accused the president of tepidly supporting their cause, especially regarding the Freedom Riders. These were whites and blacks who boarded buses and headed South to challenge segregation in interstate facilities—a form of discrimination that had been outlawed by the Supreme Court.

Some Freedom Riders were attacked by white mobs while local and federal law enforcement officials stood by and did nothing.

Kennedy assigned federal marshals to protect the Freedom Riders. But Robert Kennedy, speaking for his brother, urged them to “get off the buses and leave the matter to peaceful settlement in the courts.”

In early 1962, Martin Luther King Jr. urged Kennedy to issue an executive order that would be a “second Emancipation Proclamation.” Kennedy declined to issue any such order, but civil rights activists would not be denied.

In September 1962, James Meredith enrolled at the University of Mississippi, but he was prevented from entering. Robert Kennedy sent 400 federal marshals, while President Kennedy reluctantly ordered 3,000 troops to the Oxford campus after violence broke out.

Two people were killed and dozens were injured in rioting, but Meredith did enroll in class.

In April and May 1963, civil rights activists in Birmingham, Alabama, were attacked by police during their attempts to march to City Hall to talk to the mayor about segregation. High school and even elementary school students were attacked by police dogs and hit with high-pressure spray from fire hoses. The attacks were captured on film and in still photographs and shown around the world.

On June 11, 1963, Gov. George Wallace stood in a doorway at the University of Alabama to stop two black students from attending. Wallace stepped aside after being confronted by Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach and the Alabama National Guard, which Kennedy had federalized.

That evening, Kennedy launched his initiative for legislation to all but end segregation and bolster voting rights. The day ended with the murder of NAACP leader Medgar Evers in front of his home in Jackson, Mississippi.



This now-iconic photo shows a young John Kennedy Jr. giving his father a final salute.

On Aug. 28, 1963, 200,000 to 300,000 blacks and whites marched on Washington to demand passage of the civil rights bill. Kennedy did not meet with leaders before the march, fearing that to do so would jeopardize its passage. He also declined an invitation to speak.

After the march, leaders accepted an invitation to the White House to meet with Kennedy. The president felt the march was a victory for him and bolstered the chances for a civil rights bill.

On Sept. 15, 1963, members of the Ku Klux Klan exploded a bomb at the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham. Four black children were killed.

Despite all this turbulence, Kennedy was unable to get his civil rights bill through Congress. It passed in the summer of 1964 under the guidance of President Johnson.

ON APRIL 12, 1961, the Soviets sent cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin into orbit around the Earth and returned him to the surface safely. Kennedy saw this as evidence that the United States was falling behind the Soviets in technology and engineering and demanded that the nation catch and surpass them.

On May 25, 1961, Kennedy went before a joint session of Congress and said: “First, I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the Earth.”

Congress provided the money and on July 20, 1969, astronauts Neil Armstrong and “Buzz” Aldrin became the first humans to walk on the Moon and later return to Earth.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS riding in a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, at 12:30 p.m. on Nov. 22, 1963, when three shots rang out. A bullet hit him in the back of the neck and came out his throat. Another bullet struck the back of his head.

Kennedy’s driver raced to Parkland Hospital, where doctors could not save the president. At 1 p.m., they pronounced him dead.

Police later arrested Lee Harvey Oswald, a 24-year-old misfit who killed a Dallas policeman after shooting Kennedy from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. Two days later, strip club owner Jack Ruby shot and killed Oswald in the Dallas police headquarters.

On Monday, Nov. 25, the nation and an assemblage of world leaders bade farewell to Kennedy, who was 46.

An eternal flame marks Kennedy’s grave in Arlington National Cemetery and is one of the most visited sites in the Washington area.

MUCH HAS BEEN WRITTEN about John F. Kennedy since his death. His assassination spawned an industry of people trying to disprove the Warren Commission’s conclusion that Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy.

Later, other books and articles began popping up, revealing that Kennedy had been a serial adulterer. His affairs as president included flings with Marilyn Monroe, the mistress of a mob boss and an East German spy.

These stories might have lowered Kennedy’s standing among academics, but apparently not with an adoring public.

And this year, for the second time, the nation is honoring him on its coinage. ☉

"A young girl wrote to ask me why aren't there any women on our currency," the president told the audience, "and then she gave me like a long list of possible women to put on our dollar bills and quarters and stuff—which I thought was a pretty good idea."

News reports about Obama's comments caught the eyes of equal rights advocates and media outlets around the country. They also set in motion a groundswell of support for implementing the kind of change sought by Sofia and seemingly endorsed by President Obama.

Sentiment turned to substance when Barbara Ortiz Howard, owner of a New York construction firm, founded Women on 20s to organize supporters of the cause and set up a website to serve as a rallying point for the campaign.

While all this excitement was bubbling up, Sofia, the Massachusetts girl who started it all, heard at length directly from Obama. In a letter dated Feb. 11, 2015, the president wrote as follows:

Dear Sofia,

This is a belated note to thank you for writing to me with such a good idea last summer. The women you listed and drew make up an impressive group, and I must say you're pretty impressive too.

I'll keep working to make sure you grow up in a country where women have the same opportunities as men, and I hope you'll stay involved in issues that matter to you. If you keep focusing in school and trying to help others whenever you can, there are no limits to what you can accomplish.

Thanks again for the great letter. I expect great things from you.

*Sincerely,
Barack Obama*

Sofia, now 10, was clearly pleased by this response, and offered some advice to other kids her age who want to make a difference in the world.

"Write a letter to somebody important," she said, "because something could happen and it could actually change."

Sofia, whose last name hasn't been publicized, was featured in an article in *Time* magazine. She told the *Time* reporter that she wants to be a teacher or a scientist when she grows up. Her interest in science was sparked, she said, after one of her friends was diagnosed with cancer. Why? Because she wants to find a cure for the disease.

Given what she has accomplished already, who's to say she won't? And maybe someday she herself might find her picture on the cover of *Time* magazine—or her portrait on a piece of paper money. ☺



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Coinage Kids

by Marcy Gibbel

Name that Type (of Collection)

You know what kind of coin collection **you** have, but can you tell what kind of collection someone else has simply by looking at it? Pictured are four different groups of coins. Circle the letter that **best** describes each group's attributes. For example, is it a type set? Maybe it's a birth year set.



GROUP 1: a. Type set b. Bullion collection c. Topical/thematic set d. Novelty set



GROUP 2: a. Type set b. Denomination c. Topical/thematic set d. Date and mint mark combination



GROUP 3: a. Type set b. Date and mint mark combination c. Topical/thematic set
d. Novelty set



GROUP 4: a. Type set b. Denomination c. Topical/thematic set d. Novelty set

ANSWERS: Group 1 – b, Group 2 – a, Group 3 – d, Group 4 – c

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	ChAU	BU
1878-CC	259.	349.
1878-S	45.	65.
1879-CC	995.	1,050.
1880-0	42.	65.
1883-S	79.	249.
1884-S	99.	649.
1885-S	89.	259.
1886-S	135.	259.
1886-0	75.	239.
1887-S	69.	119.
1888-S	189.	275.
1889-S	89.	199.
1889-CC	3,795.	5,400.
1890-CC	199.	339.
1891-0	75.	149.
1891-CC	199.	319.
1891-S	42.	59.
1892	89.	159.
1892-S	599.	2,795.
1892-0		85.
1892-CC		595.
1893		359.
1893-0		750.
1893-CC		1795.
1894	1595.	2595.
1894-0		149.
1894-S		299.
1895-0		775.
1896-0		89.
1896-S		359.
1897-0		79.
1898-S		85.
1899		239.
1901		199.
1901-S		179.
1902		44.
1902-S		219.
1903		52.
1903-S		699.
1904		52.
1904-S		489.

	Select BU	Premium BU
\$ 2 1/2 Liberty	\$329	\$419
\$ 2 1/2 Indian	\$319	\$399
\$ 5 Liberty	\$439	\$535
\$ 5 Indian	\$495	\$599
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Show Dates

September 2015

6—FAIRVIEW PARK, OHIO: Coin, Currency & Stamp Show Universal Coin; American Legion Post #42, 22001 Brookpark Rd.; 10 am-3 pm, no early birds hours; free admission; monthly coin show, 36-40 tables; contact John Cottleur, (440) 864-7473

6—MAITLAND, FLORIDA: Orlando Coin And Money Show; Maitland Civic Center Venue On The Lake, 641 S. Maitland Ave.; Sun. 9 am-5 pm; free admission; hourly door prizes, all children under 12 receive a free coin, 20-30 tables; contact Jason Lowery, (407) 730-3116; email: orlandocoinexchange@gmail.com; Web: www.maitlandcoinshow.com

6—PALATINE, ILLINOIS: 1st Sunday Coin Show; Holiday Inn Express, 1550 East Dundee Road (Rte. 68); contact Joe, (815) 479-0350; email: noisecoinshowillinois@gmail.com

10-12—GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA: The 2nd Annual National Battlefield Coin Show™; All Star Event Complex & Eisenhower Hotel, 2634 Emmitsburg Road; Thu. dealer setup 7 am-11:30 am, early bird hours 12 pm-5 pm, Fri. 10 am-5 pm, Sat. 10 am-5 pm; free admission and free parking; buy, sell and trade, 600 dealer tables, free appraisals; contact Michael Dixon, (301) 788-6232; Email: mike@battlefieldcoinshows.com; Web: www.battlefieldcoinshows.com

10-12—TINLEY PARK, ILLINOIS: Numismatic Association 56th Annual Coin & Currency Show; Tinley Park Convention Center, 18451 Convention Center Road (I-80 and Harlem Ave. North); contact Jim Paicz, (708) 670-3469; Email: paiczj@aol.com; Web: www.linacub.info

11-13—BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: Red Stick Coin & Currency Show; Holiday Inn South, 9940 Airline Hwy.; 45 tables of dealers; Fri. 11 am-6 pm, Sat. 9 am-6 pm, Sun. 9 am-3 pm; open to the public; contact Kevin Keithly, (225) 772-6903; Email: southerncoinshows@live.com; Web: www.southerncoinshowpromoters.com

12-13—MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA: 3rd Annual Minot Coin Club Coin Show, Sleep Inn & Suites, 2400 10th St. SW; Sat. 9 am-5 pm, Sun. 9 am-3 pm; adults \$1, 17 and under free; free gifts for kids, door prizes, 40 tables, free parking, free WiFi; contact Josh Hummel, (701) 833-7979; email: coins@srl.com

13—MARIETTA, GEORGIA: Greater Atlanta Coin Show; Hilton Atlanta/Marietta Hotel & Conference Center, 500 Powder Springs Street; Sun. 9 am-5 pm; free admission; wide variety of numismatics from ancient to modern, American and world coins, currency and bullion; contact Bob Obrien, (770) 772-4359; email: coins@atlcoin.com; Web: www.atlcoin.com

13—INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: 71st Street Coin And Currency Show; Knights Of Columbus, 2100 E. 71st Street; Sun. 9 am-3:30 pm; free admission; monthly show, 40 to 60 tables, coins and currency, a diverse group of dealers buying and selling U.S., Canada and World, bullion, jewelry, other collectibles; contact Mark Eberhardt, (317) 837-5682; email: fubacoin@aol.com; Web: www.fubacoins.com

13—ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND: Annapolis/Edgewater Coin & Currency Show; Knights Of Columbus Hall, 2590 Solomons Island Rd.; 9 am-4:30 pm; 40 dealer tables available; contact Carl Earl Ostiguy Jr, (443) 623-7025; Email: ceocoins@comcast.net

19—CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA: Camden Coin Club Fall Coin Show; Camden Recreation Department, 1042 West DeKalb Street; Sat. 9 am-3 pm; free admission and parking; open to the public, buying, selling, trading or just general interest in coins and paper money, hourly door prize drawing from 10 am until 2 pm (must be present to win); contact Pascal Brock, (803) 438-2866; Email: pascalbrock@gmail.com

19—INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA: 57th Annual Fall Indiana, PA Coin; S&T Bank Arena, 497 East Pike Road; 10 am-5 pm; Coins 4 Kids Program at 1 pm; contact John F. Busovicki, (724) 254-2471; Email: jbusovicki@comcast.net

19—ITASCA, ILLINOIS: 3rd Sunday Coin Show; Holiday Inn, 860 West Irving Park Road; contact Joe, (815) 479-0350; email: noisecoinshowillinois@gmail.com

19—SAINT CHARLES, MISSOURI: 2015 International Coin Fair; World Coin Club Of Missouri; American Legion Post 312, 2500 Raymond Drive; 9 am-4 pm; free admission, free parking; U.S. and world coins, tokens and currency; contact Steven Erdmann, (636) 296-0623; Email: steven.erdmann@juno.com

20—PEKIN, ILLINOIS: Tazewell Numismatic Society 55th Annual Show; Pekin Moose Lodge, 2605 Broadway Rd.; 9 am-3 pm; free admission; 45 tables; contact Steve Rassi, (309) 263-0739; rassirc@omnilec.com; www.https://facebook.com/#!/groups/883068391733851/

20—BLACKHAWK, COLORADO: Isle Casino Coin Show; Isle Casino, 401 Main Street; 55 dealer tables; free admission; contact David Fox, (303) 478-8994; Email: coinbuyer@d-foins.com; Web: www.d-foins.com

27—HENRIETTA, NEW YORK: Rochester Area Coin Expo (RACE); RIT Inn and Conference Center, 5257 W. Henrietta Rd.; free admission; 20 dealers, 30 tables, free appraisals, free parking, family-friendly, smoke-free; contact Ed Hammond, Email: keshequacoins@frontiernet.net; Web: www.keshequacoins.com

October 2015

2-3—SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA: Sacramento Valley Coin Club's Fall Coin Show; Four Points by Sheraton, 4900 Duckhorn Drive; Fri. 10 am-6 pm, Sat. 10 am-4 pm; admission \$3, under age 18 free, free parking; open to the public, 1 raffle ticket included with admission, free appraisals, free hourly door prizes, gold and silver coin raffle, youth activities, member exhibits, buy-sell-trade coins/currency/bullion; contact John Bither, (916) 662-2591; Web: www.sacvalcc.org

2-4—GRAPEVINE, TEXAS: Texas Coin Show; Grapevine Convention Center, 1209 S. Main Street; Fri. 2-6 pm, Sat. 9 am-6 pm, Sun. 9 am-3 pm; \$3 admission; police security, free parking, gold prizes; contact Ginger or David Pike, (214) 794-5499; Email: texascoinshows@aol.com

4—FAIRVIEW PARK, OHIO: Coin, Currency & Stamp Show Universal Coin; American Legion Post #42, 22001 Brookpark Rd.; 10 am-3 pm, no early birds hours; free admission; monthly coin show, 36-40 tables; contact John Cottleur, (440) 864-7473

4—BRUNSWICK, MAINE: Brunswick Fall Coin & Stamp Show; Knights Of Columbus Hall, 2 Columbus Drive; 9 am-2:30 pm; free admission; hourly door prizes, silent bid auction, 23 dealers, 40+ tables, coins, currency, medals and tokens, stamps, collector supplies, post cards and ephemera; contact Bob Caouette, P.O. Box 519, Brunswick, ME 04011-0519, (207) 721-7872; email: brunswickcoinclub@comcast.net or caouette@earthlink.net; Web: www.homecomcast.net/~brunswickcoinclub/site/

4—PALATINE, ILLINOIS: 1st Sunday Coin Show; Holiday Inn Express, 1550 East Dundee Road (Rte. 68); contact Joe, (815) 479-0350; Email: noisecoinshowillinois@gmail.com

4—WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND: The Westminster Coin And Currency Show The Westminster Fire Department Hall, 28 John Street; Sunday show, 30 U.S. and world coin and currency dealers, buying and selling coins and currency; contact Carl Earl Ostiguy, (443) 623-7025; Email: ceocoins@comcast.net

4—MAITLAND, FLORIDA: Orlando Coin And Money Show; Maitland Civic Center Venue On The Lake, 641 S. Maitland Ave.; Sun. 9 am-5 pm; free admission; hourly door prizes, all children under 12 receive a free coin, 20-30 tables; contact Jason Lowery, (407) 730-3116; email: orlandocoinexchange@gmail.com; Web: www.maitlandcoinshow.com

Email your show date information by the 15th of the month to editor@coinage.com.

9-10—NEW MARKET, MARYLAND: Fri. 9:30-4:30, Sat. 9:30-4:30; Grange Hall, 7th Alley; 22 dealer tables available; contact Mike@BattlefieldCoinShows.com, (301) 788-6232; Web: www.BattlefieldCoinShows.com

10—ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA: Ancient City Coin Club Show; Fraternal Order Of Police Lodge #113, 5050 Inman Road; one-day show, 9 am-4 pm; contact Jerry Walden, (904) 940-6245

11—INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: 71st Street Coin And Currency Show; Knights Of Columbus, 2100 E. 71st Street; Sun. 9 am-3:30 pm; free admission; monthly show, 40 to 60 tables of coins and currency, a diverse group of dealers buying and selling U.S., Canada, world, bullion, jewelry, and other collectibles; contact Mark Eberhardt, (317) 837-5682; email: fubacoin@aol.com; Web: www.fubacoins.com

11—MARIETTA, GEORGIA: Greater Atlanta Coin Show; Hilton Atlanta/Marietta Hotel & Conference Center, 500 Powder Springs Street; 9 am-5 pm; free admission; wide variety of numismatics from ancient to modern, American and World, coins, currency and bullion; contact Bob Obrien, (770) 772-4359; email: coins@atcoin.com; Web: www.atcoin.com

11—MELBOURNE, FLORIDA: South Brevard Coin and Stamp Show; Eau Gallie Civic Center, 1551 Highland Ave.; 10 am-4 pm; free admission, free parking, free hourly door prizes; contact Alysha Wilson, Email: alysawilson@att.net

18—ITASCA, ILLINOIS: 3rd Sunday Coin Show; Holiday Inn, 860 West Irving Park Road; contact Joe, (815) 479-0350; Email: noisecoinshowillinois@gmail.com

22-24—NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Wall Street Collectors Bourse and Wall Street Coin, Currency and Collectibles Show; Museum Of American Finance, 48 Wall Street; contact John Herzog, Email: info@wallstreetbourse.com; Web: www.wallstreetbourse.com

22-24—MONROEVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA: P.A.N. Fall Coin Show & Convention; Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists; Monroeville Convention Center, 209 Mall Blvd., PA Turnpike Exit #57; Thu. 12 pm-6 pm, Fri. 10 am-6 pm, Sat. 10 am-5 pm; free admission and parking; 100+ dealers, 140 tables; contact Show Chairman Blaine Schiff, Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists, 1985 Lincoln Way, Suite 23 #225, White Oak, PA 15131, (412) 531-4100; Email: pancoins@gmail.com; Web: www.pancoins.org

23-24—OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND: The Ocean City MD Coin And Currency Show; The Ocean City Convention Center, 4001 Coastal Highway & 40th Street; 40 dealers buying and selling US and world coins and currency; contact Carl Earl Ostiguy, (443) 623-7025; Email: cecoins@comcast.net; Web: www.coinshows.com

25—VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA: Coin & Paper Money Show; Glendale Coin Club; Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way; 10 am-5 pm; admission \$3, under 18 free; free parking; 28 tables, approximately 20 dealers, buy and sell, appraisals, "World of Gold" gold coin lottery, hourly silver coin drawing included with admission; contact Nick Rulli, (213) 250-4354; Email: nrulli1a@aol.com; Web: www.glencoin.com

October-November 2015

31-1—ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: Rochester Numismatic Association; Annual free coin show; Rochester Museum and Science Center, 657 East Ave.; Sat. 10-5, Sun. 10-4; 50 dealers sell and buy coins, competitive displays, short coin talks; contact Bill Coe, (585) 865-7992

November 2015

1—FAIRVIEW PARK, OHIO: Coin, Currency & Stamp Show Universal Coin; American Legion Post #42, 22001 Brookpark Rd.; 10 am-3 pm, no early birds hours; free admission;

monthly coin show, 36-40 tables; contact John Cottle, (440) 864-7473

1—PALATINE, ILLINOIS: 1st Sunday Coin Show; Holiday Inn Express, 1550 East Dundee Road (Rte. 68); contact Joe, (815) 479-0350; email: noisecoinshowillinois@gmail.com

1—MAITLAND, FLORIDA: Orlando Coin And Money Show; Maitland Civic Center Venue On The Lake, 641 S. Maitland Ave.; 9 am-5 pm; free admission; hourly door prizes, all children under 12 receive a free coin, 20-30 tables; contact Jason Lowery, (407) 730-3116; Email: orlandocoinexchange@gmail.com; Web: www.maitlandcoinshow.com

8—INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: 71st Street Coin And Currency Show; Knights Of Columbus, 2100 E. 71st Street; Sun. 9 am-3:30 pm; free admission; monthly show, 40 to 60 tables of coins and currency, a diverse group of dealers buying and selling U.S., Canada, world, bullion, jewelry, and other collectibles; contact Mark Eberhardt, (317) 837-5682; email: fubacoin@aol.com; Web: www.fubacoins.com

8—MELBOURNE, FLORIDA: South Brevard Coin and Stamp Show; Eau Gallie Civic Center, 1551 Highland Ave.; 10 am-4 pm; free admission, free parking, free hourly door prizes; contact Alysha Wilson, Email: alysawilson@att.net

13—ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND: Annapolis/Edgewater Coin & Currency Show; Knights Of Columbus Hall, 2590 Solomons Island Rd.; 9 am-4:30 pm; 40 dealer tables available; contact Carl Earl Ostiguy Jr, (443) 623-7025; Email: cecoins@comcast.net

14—WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND: Carroll County Coin Club Annual Show; The Best Western Conference Center, Rt. 140 at Wmc Drive; open to the public 9:30 am-5 pm; free admission and parking; dealers from the 4 state region, buying, selling coins, currency, tokens, medals and supplies; contact Lester White, 410 848-3440; Email: les.white.1@juno.com; Web: www.carrollcountycoinclub.org

15—ITASCA, ILLINOIS: 3rd Sunday Coin Show; Holiday Inn, 860 West Irving Park Road; contact Joe, (815) 479-0350; Email: noisecoinshowillinois@gmail.com

15—MARIETTA, GEORGIA: Greater Atlanta Coin Show; Hilton Atlanta/Marietta Hotel & Conference Center, 500 Powder Springs Street; 9 am-5 pm; free admission; wide variety of numismatics from ancient to modern, American and World, coins, currency and bullion; contact Bob Obrien, (770) 772-4359; email: coins@atcoin.com; Web: www.atcoin.com

15—PEKIN, ILLINOIS: Tazewell Numismatic Society 22nd Holiday Show; Pekin Moose Lodge, 2605 Broadway Rd.; 9 am-3 pm; free admission; 45 tables; contact Steve Rassi, (309) 263-0739; rassirc@omnilec.com; www.https://facebook.com/#!/groups/883068391733851/

20-22—GRAPEVINE, TEXAS: Texas Coin Show; Grapevine Convention Center, 1209 S. Main Street; Fri. 2-6, Sat. 9-6, Sun. 9-3; admission \$3; free parking, police security, gold prizes; contact Ginger or David Pike, (214) 794-5499; email: Texascoinshows@aol.com

20—FREDERICK, MARYLAND: The Frederick Coin And Currency Show; The Elk Lodge # 684, 289 Willow Dale Drive; 60 coin and currency dealers buying and selling US and world coins and currency; contact Carl Earl Ostiguy, (443) 623-7025; Email: cecoins@comcast.net

27-28—HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND: Best Western-Grand Venice Hotel, 431 Dual Highway; Fri. 10-4, Sat. 10-4; 56 dealer tables available; contact Mike@BattlefieldCoinShows.com, (301) 788-6232; Web: www.BattlefieldCoinShows.com

29—ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND: Annapolis/Edgewater Coin & Currency Show; Knights Of Columbus Hall, 2590 Solomons Island Rd.; contact Carl Earl Ostiguy Jr, (443) 623-7025; Email: cecoins@comcast.net

NAZI GERMAN SILVER COINS

These two historic Nazi German silver coins were used by everyone in Nazi Germany, from soldiers to shopkeepers. They struck from 1936 until production was halted by WWII in 1939. One side depicts an Eagle holding a Swastika; the other pictures Paul Von Hindenburg, who turned Germany over to Hitler. Both coins have an unusual lettered edge. The 5 Reichsmark coin is about the size of a half dollar and is struck in .900 fine silver. The 2 Reichsmark coin is about the size of a quarter and is struck in .600 fine silver. The coins grade Very Fine.



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CCAC MEETING

Design Candidates Discussed

[WASHINGTON, D.C.] The Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee (CCAC) recently held a two-day public meeting. The purpose of the meeting is to conduct business related to the CCAC's responsibility to advise the Secretary of the Treasury on themes and designs pertaining to United States coinage.

The committee was scheduled to review and discuss candidate designs for the following:

- * 2015 National Park Service 100th Anniversary Commemorative Coin Program
- * Foot Soldiers of the 1965 Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights March Congressional Gold Medal
- * 65th Infantry Regiment "Borinqueneers" Congressional Gold Medal
- * Nancy Reagan First Spouse Gold Coin and Medal Program



The CCAC reviewed these designs for the Foot Soldiers of the 1965 Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights March Congressional Gold Medal and the 65th Infantry Regiment "Borinqueneers" Congressional Gold Medal.

CHANGE FOR THE \$10

A Woman Will Appear on the New U.S. \$10 Bills

[BEAUMONT, TEXAS] Michael Fuljenz, award-winning numismatic author and president of Universal Coin & Bullion in Beaumont, Texas, has commented on the upcoming changes to our currency.

Said Fuljenz, "For far too long, Americans' folding money has displayed an all-male portrait gallery of dead Presidents and other prominent men from the nation's past. Placing a woman's portrait on our currency is a form of equal rights that hasn't received nearly enough attention up to now.

"Recognition of women on U.S. paper currency is long overdue. We have not had an actual, historical woman depicted on our paper money since 1896 when Martha Washington appeared with her husband, George, on \$1 notes.

"The U.S. dollar is the world's most widely used medium of



exchange, and as the father of a daughter—and a son—I heartily endorse placing a woman's portrait on U.S. \$10 bills, and hope this recognition of women continues to other currency and circulating coins into the future."

U.S. Treasury Secretary Jack Lew said a woman will be featured on a redesigned \$10 bill in 2020—the 100th anniversary of the Constitution's 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote. A decision on who the woman will be won't be made for several months.

GIVEAWAY

Free Poster at Upcoming Coin Shows

[NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA] Professional Coin Grading Service (www.PCGS.com) has created the PCGS CoinFacts Periodic Table of United States Coins, an educational and fun poster that illustrates major U.S. coin denominations issued for circulation from 1793 to date. PCGS will give away copies at four upcoming coin shows while supplies last.

The 24"x36" poster resembles a typical scientific arrangement of chemical elements, but in this case the "elements" are superb quality images of U.S. coins from the PCGS TrueView™ photo archive.

"The coins are categorized by type. There is information about their years in circulation, where they were struck, metallic content, weight, diameter and whether the edges are plain, reeded, lettered or decorated. There's also information about designers and engravers," explained Ron Guth, president of PCGS CoinFacts (www.PCGScoinfacts.com).

The poster made a successful public debut at the June 2015 Long Beach Coin, Currency, Stamp & Sports Collectible Expo.

The dates of the remaining shows are: Long Beach Coin, Currency, Stamp & Sports Collectible Expo, Sept. 17-19; and Baltimore Winter Expo, Nov. 5-8. For additional information about PCGS products and services, call 1-800-447-8848 or Email info@pcgs.com.





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NOTICE TO COIN BUYERS

In looking at advertisements in COINage Magazine, the reader should be aware that there is no precise or exacting science for grading coins. Opinions of two viewers of the identical coin can, and do, differ, even when they are those of experts, because perceptions as to the state of preservation are not always identical.

For grades that are circulated, there tend to be several well-defined and uniform criteria that are utilized, but the grades themselves may be different, because they represent an impression or indication as to the amount of wear on a coin.

Uncirculated coins have no visible signs of wear, though they may have blemishes, bag marks, rim nicks, tarnish, or may even be weakly struck (which often resembles wear). In uncirculated condition, there are many different grading opinions, some of which are described adjacently, others with numbers. Not all numbers have the identical meaning. This depends on the grading standard utilized.

The value of the item to the buyer should be determined by the price, not the grade. Your examination of and satisfaction with the coin should be the criterion, not the grade represented by the seller, or a determination made by another.

Your best protection is your own knowledge and the trust that has developed between you and the dealer over a series of mutually satisfactory transactions.

All advertisers in COINage Magazine agree to a seven-day unconditional money-back guarantee for all items with the exception of bullion and bullion-like coinage, whose dominant price element consists of the value of its precious metal.

If you are displeased with the purchase from an advertiser in COINage Magazine and do not receive proper satisfaction, please contact our advertising service department immediately.

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Uncirculated coins in mint state (MS) may be described with numbers or adjectives. Unless the advertisement indicates otherwise, the following standards are used:

MS-67: "Superb Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Superb Gem Uncirculated";

MS-65: "Gem Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Gem Uncirculated";

MS-63: "Choice Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Choice Uncirculated";

MS-60: "Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Uncirculated."

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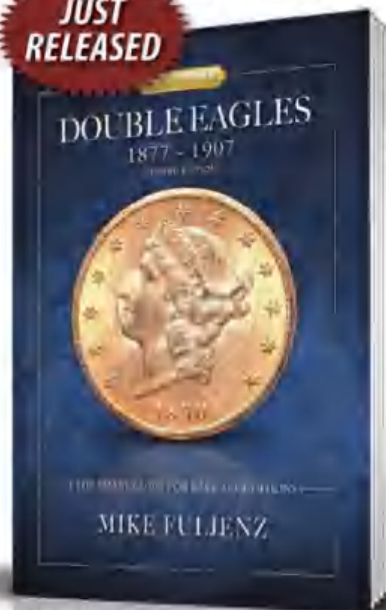
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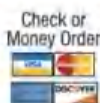
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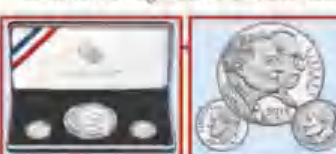
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